

Historical Abstracts

1775—1945

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD'S PERIODICAL LITERATURE

BIBLIOGRAPHIE DES PUBLICATIONS PERIODIQUES MONDIALES

BIBLIOGRAPHIE DER ZEITSCHRIFTENLITERATUR DER WELT

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БИБЛИОГРАФИЯ МИРОВОЙ ПЕРИОДИЧЕСКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

世界各國期刊目錄

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H. A. BULLETIN

The H. A. Bulletin is published primarily to satisfy the need for a personal copy of an inexpensive reference quarterly on the part of scholars and students who are not able to subscribe to HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS. It contains only those abstracts published in HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS which are of general historical interest and which are classified under the following headings:

1. General Bibliographical Articles	3. Historiography
2. Methodology and Research Methods	4. Philosophy and Interpretation of History

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- [1] Includes abstracts on New Zealand
- [2] Includes the Near East in categories A - D
- [3] See Habsburg Empire in categories A - D

- [4] Austria in categories E and F
- [5] Includes Russia in categories E and F
- [6] Russia is classified under Europe in categories A - D

Historical Abstracts

VOLUME 4

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March 1958

1. GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ARTICLES

See also: 185, 204, 221, 252, 380, 381, 464, 515, 687

1. B. B. CZTERDZIESTOLECIE PRACY NAUKOWEJ PROF. M. H. SEREJSKIEGO [Fortieth anniversary of Professor M. H. Serejski's historical studies]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(4/5): 257-258. Enumerates Serejski's pre-war works on the early Middle Ages and his post-war works on the history of Polish historiography.

A. F. Dugnus

2. Chojnicki, Włodzimierz. WIKTOR HAHN. BIBLIOGRAFIA BIBLIOGRAFIJ POLSKICH. WYDANIE DRUGIE ZNACZNE ROZSZERZONE. WROCŁAW 1956 [Wiktor Hahn. Bibliography of Polish bibliographies. Second enlarged edition. Wrocław, 1956]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1956 12(9/10): 182-187. Examines Hahn's bibliography and cites portions of several bibliographies, omitted by Hahn, relating to Polish-German relations, Western Polish territories, the Slavonic past of Western Poland and bibliographies of "Polonica" in foreign languages. E. Boba

3. Fellows, Erwin W. CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICES IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES. *American Documentation* 1957 8(3): 153-167. A bibliographical guide to periodical publications pertaining to the social sciences, that are of value by virtue of an abstracting, reviewing, indexing or similar service. They are grouped under three headings: 1) publications of a general nature which include some social science material; 2) publications devoted to the social sciences, or some phase of them; 3) publications devoted to a special area outside of or only touching upon the social sciences, but often including social science material.

G. A. Muggie

4. Mou, Jun-sun. CH'EN MU HSIEN-SHENG CHIH-HSUEH CHIH CHING-KUO CHI CH'I CH'ENG-CHIU [On Ch'ien Mu's scholarship and his attainments]. *Chiao-yu Yu Wen-hua* 1955 7(7): 2-6. A chronological bibliography of the writings, mainly historical, of Professor Ch'ien Mu,

Director of the New Asia Research Institute, Hong Kong.

Chen Tsu-lung

5. Škorupová-Magálová, A. BIBLIOGRAFICKÉ PRÁCE V HISTORICKOM ÚSTAVE SAV. [Bibliographic work in the Institute of History of the Slovak Academy of Sciences]. *Historický Časopis* 1957 5(4): 565-566. Since 1955 systematic efforts have been made to compile a historical bibliography of Slovakia, including both monographs and periodical literature. The Institute of History of the Slovak Academy of Sciences is working on three categories: 1) a chronological bibliography of monographic and periodical literature published in Slovakia since 1955; 2) a bibliography of all kinds of historical publications which appeared in Slovakia between 1944 (the Slovak national uprising) and 1954, and 3) a bibliography of Slovakia's history from the very beginning. F. Wagner

6. Tannenbaum, Edward R. FRENCH SCHOLARSHIP IN MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY: NEW DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1945. *Journal of Modern History* 1957 29(3): 246-252. A bibliographical article stressing work in economic, social and cultural history, co-operative research projects, and the work of Bloch, Febvre, Braudel and Labrousse.

Journal (Naomi N. Richard)

7. Unsigned. RESEARCH ON IRISH HISTORY IN BRITISH AND AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES, 1955-6. *Irish Historical Studies* 1956 10(38): 225. Lists seventeen theses and dissertations. P. H. Hardacre

8. Willging, Eugene P., and Herta Hatzfeld. CATHOLIC SERIALS IN THE 19TH CENTURY IN THE UNITED STATES. *Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia* 1957 68(1/2): 3-28. A continuation of previous bibliographies by the same authors. This article covers New Jersey only. C. G. Hamilton
See also: 1:19, 2:677, 3:9, 2107

NOTE: VOLUNTEER ABSTRACTERS

Qualified persons desiring to abstract for HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS are requested to write us, giving the following information:

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3. Periods, areas and fields of interest or specialization.
4. Number of abstracts you would be ready to prepare per year. Economy measures force HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS to accept only those new abstracters who can prepare at least 20 abstracts per year.
5. Knowledge of foreign languages. List them in order of fluency and indicate degree of knowledge.

6. Select the journals you would like to abstract from those marked J or U in the Index Number of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, Vol. 3. Please indicate if a journal is available to you; if so, whether through library or through subscription. We particularly need qualified abstracters who know Arabic, Chinese, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, Spanish, Turkish and Slav languages.
7. Any suggestions or comments you may have will be appreciated.

Abstracters will receive the H. A. Bulletin.

2. METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH METHODS

See also: 43, 50, 103, 106, 151, 248

9. Barthes, Roland (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique). HISTOIRE ET SOCIOLOGIE DU VÊTEMENT: QUELQUES OBSERVATIONS METHODOLOGIQUES [History and sociology of dress: some methodological observations]. Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations 1957 12(3): 430-441. The study of the history of costume, which has, up to now, dealt with changes in fashion and with comparative costume, should concentrate on costume as an evolving structure. Costume and clothes (habillement) form a generic whole termed "dress" (vêtement). "Costume," rather than "clothes" (which concerns the individual's use of costume), is the proper object of sociological or historical research. There is a dialectic exchange between clothes and costume, with the passage from clothes to costume being the more important to the sociologist. Research on the changing systems of dress is important in understanding the socio-historical totality. R. C. Delk

10. Bóbr-Tylingo, Stanisław. O TRUDZIE PRACY HISTORYKA [On the responsibilities of the historian's work]. Wiadomości 1957 12(43): 2. Reflections on the nature of historical studies, occasioned by De la connaissance historique, a book by Bóbr-Tylingo's professor, Henri Marrou. The reviewer stresses the difficulties confronting the historian, not so much in the collecting as in the proper understanding of sources, and in interpreting correctly the motivation for the actions of men and women in the past. He emphasizes the necessity of the integrity of the historian. "The historian works first of all for himself, and the problem he investigates is first of all his own problem, which engages all his energies and all his thought." A. F. Dugnas

11. Courtin, Madeleine (Académie de Paris). LA METHODE HISTORIQUE DANS L'ENSEIGNEMENT DE LA PHYSIQUE [The historical method in the teaching of physics]. Cahiers Pédagogiques pour l'Enseignement du Second Dégré 1955 10(5): 361-364. Originally presented as a paper at the International Congress of the History of Science held in 1953 at Jerusalem, the article reviews methods of teaching the history of science in French secondary schools. A short annotated bibliography is appended. C. F. Latour

12. Dahl, Ottar. FRA DEN HISTORIETEORETISKE DEBATT [From the historical-theoretical debate]. Historisk Tidsskrift (Norway) 1957 38(1): 25-38. Review article dealing with historical methods and problems as seen in the writings of Herbert Butterfield, Pieter Geyl and Isaiah Berlin, and in Theory and Practice in Historical Study (Bulletin 54 of the Social Science Research Council). Dahl is mainly interested in finding clues to interpretations of history and various historical methods and in discovering what contributions the social sciences can make to history. R. E. Lindgren

13. Dampierre, Eric de. LE SOCIOLOGUE ET L'ANALYSE DES DOCUMENTS PERSONNELS [The sociologist and the analysis of personal documents]. Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations 1957 12(3): 442-454. Discusses the problems involved in making use of personal documents, and their advantages and disadvantages as sources. Document analysis should consist of three steps--glossing, illustration and demonstration, and every document should be subjected to the historical methods of internal and external criticism. It is then legitimate to study the document's content, to quantify it, and to infer from it the intentions of the subject and his representation of his world and his experiences. R. C. Delk

14. Howard, Michael (King's College, Univ. of London). MILITARY HISTORY AS A UNIVERSITY STUDY. History 1956 41(141-143): 184-191. A plea for greater attention to military history, interpreted broadly to include political, economic, psychological, juristic and social interconnections. The author provides a brief general survey of the field in Europe since the early Middle Ages. W. M. Simon

15. Kahlo, Gerhard (Leipzig). MAXIMA CULPA. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin 1956/57 6(2): 123-133. Studies of other cultures must be conducted in a dialectical-historical manner. This is especially applicable to the study of the high-level culture of the Indonesians and Polynesians, who have been cruelly slandered by bourgeois ethnographers. C. F. Latour

16. Krieger, Leonard (Yale Univ.). THE HORIZONS OF HISTORY. American Historical Review 1957 63(1): 62-74. In the humanities and behavioral sciences, events are ordered according to general principles. What distinguishes the historian is that he measures the relative importance of men's actions by their change through time. The problem confronting the historian today is not only the crushing accumulation of evidence, but the addition of new kinds of evidence produced by the other disciplines. Accordingly, the historian must learn to engage in two kinds of activity: he must educate himself in these new fields of history and keep abreast of their insights, while he retains his traditional awareness of relativity based on time sequence. J. P. Halstead

17. Liesegang, Rolf. GESCHICHTSUNTERRICHT UND POLITISCHE BILDUNG IN DER OBERSTUFE [Historical instruction and political education in the upper grades]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1957 8(12): 736-753. The author demonstrates from his own experience in teaching European history of the period 1800-1830, the practicality of introducing topical questions into German historical instruction, giving examples from the period of reform in Prussia and the Industrial Revolution. F. B. M. Hollyday

18. Mark, Sister Mary Jean. SELLING CANADIAN HISTORY. Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia 1957 68(1/2): 59-67. Calls for the introduction of Canadian history into the school curriculum in the United States. The USA's best customer, major source of imports, friendly neighbor and ally in three recent wars, Canada deserves to have its history given the same attention as is given to the history of less important and less similar nations. C. G. Hamilton

19. Medlicott, W. N. (Univ. of London). THE SCOPE AND STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL HISTORY. International Affairs 1955 31(4): 413-426. Analyzes some concepts of the historiography of recent history (namely, the role of the diplomatic historian, the validity of diplomatic source materials released by governments, and the decline of the diplomats), and calls for more searching study of the influence of economic and strategic considerations on the formulation of policy. C. F. Latour

20. Minder, Thomas. ON THE FUNDAMENTAL THEORIES OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC ORGANIZATION. American Documentation 1957 8(1): 1-4. Discusses the theoretical basis of biographical organization and presents a criticism of the present methods of research. G. A. Mugge

21. Popkiewicz, Józef, and Franciszek Ryszka. PRZECIW UPROSZCZENIOM W STUDIACH NAD POŁOŻENIEM KLASY ROBOTNICZEJ [Against simplifications in studies of the working class situation]. Ekonomista 1957 (3): 220-223. Criticizes a recent article by Professor Jürgen Kuczynski: "Absolute impoverishment and the nutritional problem in Germany" [See abstract 3: 193]. Kuczynski's use of statistics and indices of food consumption, without taking into consideration the changing weight of expenditure on a given item of food during a period of more than 120 years, makes doubtful the value of his work. The methods applied by Kuczynski weaken the position of socialist economists and historians in any discussion with their colleagues in the capitalist countries. J. Lewartowski

22. Quirin, Heinz. VOM WESEN DER GESCHICHTS-ARTE: II. TEIL [On the nature of the historical map: Part I. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1954 5(1): 53-663. Discusses the problems and methods of historical cartography. P. Podjed
see also: 1: 1711]

23. Schnee, Heinrich. DIE AUSBILDUNG DER GECHICHTSLEHRER AN HÖHEREN SCHULEN IM ANSTALTS-UND STUDIENSEMINAR [The instruction of the history teacher in upper schools by means of institutional and study seminars]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht

1957 8(10): 621-626. On the basis of his own experience, the author presents study plans for the two types of seminar. F. B. M. Hollyday

24. Schulze, Hans-Joachim. ZUR QUELLENBEHANDLUNG AUF DER OBERSTUFE [The use of sources in the upper grades]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1957 8(10): 610-621. Advocates the examination of historical methods in the upper grades. The Middle Ages offer the particular advantages of an era whose values were totally different from those of today and in which tradition played a major role. F. B. M. Hollyday

3. HISTORIOGRAPHY

See also: 162, 218, 240, 323, 348, 353, 432, 447, 475, 568

25. Battaglia, Otto Forst de. GONZAGUE DE REYNOLDS 5 JAHRE [Gonzague de Reynold's 75 years]. Neue Deutsche Zeitung 1955 (16): 296-301. An appreciation of the life and work of the Swiss historian Gonzague de Reynold, who united Latin and Germanic culture in his work. P. Podjed

26. Bonjour, Edgar. JOHANNES VON MÜLLERS VERÄLTLINTZU ENGLAND [Johannes von Müller's relation to England]. Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Geschichte 1956 (3): 289-314. A detailed description of the enthusiasm of the Swiss historian, Johannes von Müller (1752-1809), for English thought and literature. He read widely among such British writers as Edward Gibbon, David Hume and Adam Smith, and learned much about England and America from his Geneva friends: Charles Abbot, Norton Nicholls, Francis Kinloch and Thomas Boone. He admired the English sense of freedom, classical education and Christian morality, and acted as an interpreter of England in Switzerland. L. Kestenberg

27. Braudel, Fernand. LUCIEN FEBVRE ET L'HISTOIRE [Lucien Febvre and history]. Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations 1957 12(2): 177-182. A eulogy of Lucien Febvre, sketching his educational background and his knowledge of geography, sociology, and other fields of the social sciences and humanities. This knowledge made him a better historian, rather than causing him to lose his historical perspective. R. C. Delk

28. Cappon, Lester J. (Director, Institute of Early American History and Culture, Williamsburg, Virginia). CHANNING AND HART: PARTNERS IN BIBLIOGRAPHY. New England Quarterly 1956 29(3): 318-340. Describes the co-operation of Edward Channing (1856-1931) and Albert Bushnell Hart (1854-1943) during their work on the Guide to the Study of American History, published in 1896. P. Podjed

29. Dąbrowska, Izydora. WLADYSŁAW TATARKIEWICZ. Nauka Polska 1957 5(3): 113-120. Biography of a University of Warsaw professor of the history of philosophy, describing his works on history of philosophy, aesthetics and history of art (chiefly 18th century Polish classicism). Also mentioned are his works on the theory and methods of the history of philosophy and of general history. A. F. Dygna

30. Fabian, Bernhard. ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE'S 'SOUVENIRS.' BEMERKUNGEN AUS ANLASS DER DEUTSCHEN ERSTÜBERSETZUNG [Alexis de Tocqueville's Souvenirs. Observations on the occasion of the first German translation]. Archiv für Kulturgeschichte 1957 39(1): 103-111. Tocqueville, "always more thinker than activist," refrained from publishing his Souvenirs of 1851. Carl J. Burckhardt's extensive introduction to the new German edition of this work permits the reader to make his own connection between it and La Démocratie en Amérique, but still does not constitute the ideal introduction. Elsbeth Spring's study, on the other hand, lays the groundwork for a systematic study of Tocqueville's picture of the February 1848 revolution. Although Tocqueville ranged himself, historiographically, between the extreme aristocrats and democrats, his Souvenirs cannot be

classified until definitive answers to several questions, such as the extent of Tocqueville's knowledge of Bancroft's work of 1834, are forthcoming. L. Kestenberg

31. Jahn, Georg (Berlin). KARL LAMPRECHT ALS WIRTSCHAFTS- UND KULTURHISTORIKER. ZUR 100. WIEDERKEHR SEINES GEBURTSTAGES. [Karl Lamprecht as economic and cultural historian. On the centenary of his birthday]. Schmollers Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft 1956 76(2): 129-142. Following a short biographical sketch, discusses Lamprecht's interest in using economic history as a basis for writing a history that would comprise cultural, social, political, constitutional and religious developments of the German people—a work which in its final form was the first definitive history of German civilization. Lamprecht's pragmatic and positivist approach conflicted with that of Ranke and his followers, to whom historical events always represented divine manifestations. For Lamprecht, history was the sum total of all the individual and communal psychological sources of a people's energy. His empirical methodology caused Lamprecht to move inevitably from concentration on German civilization to construction of a universal history. German historians did not continue with Lamprecht's latter endeavor after his death. R. Mueller

32. Koskimies, Rafael. FREDRIK CYGNAEUS HISTORIANKIRJOITTAJANA [Fredrik Cygnaeus as a historian]. Historiallinen Aikakauskirja 1957 (3): 218-227. An investigation of the work done in the field of history by Fredrik Cygnaeus, the Finnish writer and professor, who was known chiefly for his literary achievements. J. I. Kolehmainen

33. Krandzhalov, Dimitrii. O SÜČASNOM STAVE BULHARSKEJ HISTORIKEJ VEDY [The present state of Bulgarian historical science]. Historický Casopis 1957 5(4): 519-528. Since the end of World War II, Bulgaria's historical science has gradually become Marxist, with the aid of such well-known Russian scholars as Nikolai Sevastianovich Derzhavin. In 1947, the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences was reorganized according to the Soviet pattern. Later, the Institute of Bulgarian History of the Academy devoted itself to rewriting the country's history on the basis of the principles of historical materialism. The work of the important historical institutions is reviewed. F. Wagner

34. Leśnodorski, Stanisław. STANISŁAW ŚRENIOWSKI (16. 5. 1912 - 12. 8. 1957). Kwartalnik Historyczny 1957 64(4/5): 274-276. An obituary of a professor of constitutional history at Łódź University, stressing his great gifts, and pointing out that his opinions were sometimes controversial. The author enumerates his earlier works on constitutional history and his later ones on the history of the peasantry, particularly in the 17th and 19th centuries. A. F. Dygna

35. McMahon, Francis E. BELLOC AND AMERICA. Commonweal 1957 66(14): 343-346. A discussion of Belloc's impressions of America and his impact upon the American mind. Belloc's influence on the American milie

resulted from: 1) his insistence that culture was the offspring of religious faith; 2) his historical writings, which prompted some Americans to take a second and more critical look at contemporary interpretations of the past, and 3) his role as an unrelenting foe of modern capitalism.

G. A. Mugge

36. Madyda, Włodzław. TADEUSZ TURKOWSKI 1883-1957. *Życie Szkoły Wyższej* 1957 5(11): 80-82. Obituary of the curator of the Czartoryski Collections in Cracow, a noted librarian and historian of civilization. The author gives an account of Turkowski's life and career and enumerates his more important books and papers, mostly about the history of publishing, books and education in Lithuania.

A. F. Dugnas

37. Maruyama, Masao (Univ. of Tokyo). AN AFFECTION FOR THE LESSER NAMES. AN APPRECIATION OF E. HERBERT NORMAN. *Pacific Affairs* 1957 30(3): 249-253. Tribute to the late E. Herbert Norman, Canadian diplomat and noted authority on the history of Japan, by a Japanese political scientist who stresses Norman's breadth of interest and knowledge as well as his preference for the lesser names of history. "Epicurus and Lucretius rather than Plato or Aristotle, the Levellers rather than Cromwell, Mo-tzu and Chuang-tzu rather than Confucius or Mencius, Li Cho-wu rather than Chu Hsi or Wang Yang-ming--such was his consistent choice of personalities." G. A. Lensen

38. Niitemaa, Vilho (Univ. of Turku). MENNEISYYS JA NYKYISYYS [The past and the present]. *Historiallinen Aikakauskirja* 1956 (3): 153-164. An introduction to the historical problem of the relation of the present to the past. The author cites Goethe to the effect that each generation rewrites history from the perspective of its own age. That the historian's view of the past is conditioned by the present in which he lives is demonstrated, *inter alia*, by how he formulates his hypotheses, and selects and emphasizes his data. J. I. Kohlmainen

39. Olivar Bertrand, R[afael]. NOTAS CRITICAS SOBRE HISTORIOGRAFIA NORTEAMERICANA [Critical notes on North American historiography]. *Arbor* (Spain) 1955 32 (117/118): 151-167. Report on present-day historiography in the United States, indicating the attention that is being paid to Spain. Rosa Ortega Canadell (IHE 9808)

40. Piwarski, Kazimierz. HENRYK JABLONSKI. *Nauka Polska* 1957 5(3): 92-104. Biography of a history professor of Warsaw University, former Deputy Minister of Education (1947-1953) and member of the central committee of the Polish United Workers Party. The author sketches his career as a scholar and politician, and analyzes his historical books and papers on modern, mainly Polish, history. A. F. Dugnas

41. Robbins, M. WHAT KIND OF RAILWAY HISTORY DO WE WANT. *Journal of Transport History* 1957 3(2): 65-75. Discusses the manner in which railway history should be written and concludes: "The title of this paper asks a question. The answer I give is simple. The kind of railway history I want is accurate, comprehensive, and readable. That is all." J. A. S. Grenville

42. Rocca, Emilio Nasalli. LA STORIOGRAFIA PIACENTINA NELL' OTTOCENTO [Historiography of Piacenza in the 19th century]. *Aevum* 1957 31(4): 316-346. Gives a survey of the major and minor historians of Piacenza from Cristoforo Poggiali and Vincenzo Benedetto Boselli (1760-1844) to Bernardo Pallastrelli (1807-1877) and Gaetano Tononi (1834-1922). The second part of the article contains an evaluation of this regional historiography. E. Füssl, O.S.B.

43. Roces, Wenceslao. ALGUNAS CONSIDERACIONES SOBRE EL VICIO DEL MODERNISMO EN LA HISTORIA ANTIGUA [Some considerations about the vice of modernism in ancient history]. *Cuadernos Americanos* (Mexico) 1957 16(6): 88-103. Criticizes historians who try to describe ancient times with modern terminology, and, as an example, discusses various writers in the field of the economic and

social history of Greece and Rome. The author concludes that history is "the mirror of life itself, of human reality in constant development." H. Kantor

44. Sabetti, Alfredo. STORICISMO, METAFISICA, METODOLOGISMO [Historicism, metaphysics, methodology]. *Società* 1957 13(3): 605-616. A discussion of the relationship between philosophy and historical method with special attention to the Marxist dialectic and its place in Italian historicism. A. F. Rolle

45. Sorel, Jean-Albert. ALBERT SOREL VU PAR SON FILS [Albert Sorel viewed by his grandson]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 (84): 753-756. A brief résumé of the life of Albert Sorel (1842-1906), with emphasis on the influences which led him into the field of historical writing. R. C. Delk

46. Stökl, Günther. HISTORIKER AUF GENERALLINIE. GESCHICHTSWISSENSCHAFT UND PARTEI IN VIER JAHRZEHNTEN SOWJETUNION [Historians in conformity with ideology. The study of history and party during four decades in the Soviet Union]. *Wort und Wahrheit* 1957 12(7): 511-525.

During the first decade after the Bolshevik revolution, the existing academic institutions for historical research were abolished, training of historians at the Russian universities was ended, and the traditional methods of studying history were condemned. In 1934, Stalin ordered the creation of a new historical tradition, in line with Marxist ideology and the aims of the proletarian revolution, which was supposed to stimulate the development of a new patriotism. Historical research institutes were founded at the Russian universities, but connections with Western influence and revival of regional nationalistic feelings among the peoples of the Soviet Union were carefully suppressed. O. Stenzl

47. Thieme, Karl. MÖGLICHKEITEN UND GRENZEN WEST-ÖSTLICHER HISTORIKERBEGEGNUNG [Possibilities and limitations of meetings between historians of the East and the West]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1957 8(10): 593-598. On the basis of his own participation, and that of other historians, in the Tenth International Congress of Historians at Rome, 4-11 September 1955, the author notes the omission of several incidents between Soviet and Western historians from the official record of the proceedings. F. B. M. Hollyday

48. Unsigned. SARCINILE DE MARE RASPUNDERE PUSDE CONGRESUL AL II-LEA AL P. M. R. IN FATA ISTORICILOR [The tasks of great responsibility assigned to historians by the second congress of the P. M. R. (Rumanian Workers' Party)]. *Studii. Revistă de Istorie* 1956 9(1): 7-14. Historical science is part of the ideological front line of the party. Bourgeois historiography must be fought and Soviet historiography has to provide the guiding principles. However, use should be made of everything positive in the works of earlier historians. A handbook of the history of the Rumanian Communist Party still has to be written. I. Popiceanu

49. Unsigned. TÖRTÉNÉSZVITA A PETÖFI-KÖRΒEN [Debate of historians at the Petöfi Circle]. *Századok* 1956 90(3): 425-440. Debates arranged by the Petöfi Circle of the Working Youth League (DISZ) in Budapest on 30 May and 1 June 1956 were originally planned to discuss only the present situation of Hungary's historical science in view of the Twentieth Party Congress' directives, but the debate continued with a discussion of important questions of historical research. Under the leadership of University Professor Aladár Mód, László Zsigmond of the Institute of History of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and Sándor Györgyi of the Institute of Party History of the Hungarian Working People's Party, participants discussed the entire field of Hungarian historiography, including organizational and personnel questions, and criticized the cult of personality, dogmatism, sectarianism and the subjective "party-mindedness." F. S. Wagner

50. Vierhaus, Rudolf. RANKES VERSTÄNDNIS DER "NEUTESTEN GESCHICHTE" UNTERSUCHT AUF GRUND

EUER QUELLEN [Ranke's concept of "recent history," examined on the basis of new sources]. *Archiv für Kulturgeschichte* 1957 39(1): 81-102. Leopold Ranke divided story into epochs, whose succession he equated with "divine order"; he believed that this succession was meaningful and necessary but incalculable. He was concerned with the past and the present, not with "the goal" or future of history. He felt that recent history, which encompassed the period from '50 on, was not a "separate chapter," and he attempted to "asp it as if it were universal history." Ranke included approximately thirty such courses in his forty-five-year career at the University of Berlin. His concern with objectivity and didacticism conditioned his preoccupation with recent history, which, to him, furnishes recognition of one's own mes as well as historical self-cognition. Because Ranke as not an antiquarian or aesthete, he strove for impartiality and objectivity, and tried to let history "speak for itself." L. Kestenberg

51. Wollheim, Richard. THE NEW CONSERVATISM IN BRITAIN. *Partisan Review* 1957 24(4): 539-560. In discussing the intellectual bases of the apparent reinvigoration of conservatism in Britain, the author presents an analysis of Herbert Butterfield's philosophy of historiography, with

emphasis on his arguments against the introduction of moral judgments into historical writing. C. F. Latour

52. Woodruff, W. (Univ. of Illinois). HISTORY AND THE BUSINESSMAN. *Business History Review* 1956 30(3): 241-259. At various times, American historians have tended to extremes in their portrayal of modern businessmen as either "robber barons" or "architects of material greatness." Neither of these positions affords a true perspective. Instead of further blind amassing of isolated facts, business historians should develop a general theory of business evolution, which neither praises nor blames the businessman, but seeks to determine objectively his place in human society.

C. F. Latour

53. Wu, Wei-jo. CHANG T'AI-YEN CHIH MIN-TSU-CHU-I SHIH-HSUEH [The nationalist characteristics of Chang T'ai-yen's historiography]. *Ta-lu Tsa-chih* 1956 13(6): 5-8. Discusses the writings of Chang (Ping-lin) T'ai-yen (1868-1936), noting that his historiography is based predominantly on nationalism. Chang's studies of Chinese language and literature and of the classics are described as historical research, and he is portrayed as one of the great historians of modern China. Chen Tsu-lung

4. PHILOSOPHY AND INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY

54. Burn, A. R. (Univ. of Glasgow). THE COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CIVILIZATIONS: TOYNBEE'S STUDY OF HISTORY. *History* 1956 41(141-143): 1-15. Raises doubts regarding the plan and execution of Toynbee's work as a whole. Toynbee is unsatisfactory as to the nature of society; he selects facts tendentially; he "has no ground for expecting all civilizations to go through the same life-cycle"; he misuses metaphors; his belief that social change is amenable to statistical methods of prediction lacks logic. Toynbee is also specifically criticized for his treatment of the history of Greece and Rome. W. M. Simon

55. Dubek, Rolf (Berlin). KRITISCHE BEMERKUNGEN ZU J. KUCZYNKIS AUSFÜHRUNGEN ÜBER DIE ROLLE DER ÖKONOMISCHEN TÄTIGKEIT DES MENSCHEN UND ÜBER DIE "FUNKTION DES MENSCHEN ALS PRODUKTIVKRAFT" IN DER GESCHICHTLICHEN ENTWICKLUNG [Critical remarks on J. Kuczynski's arguments on the role of human economic activity and on the "function of man as a productive force" in historical development]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1957 5(6): 1217-1229. Criticizes Kuczynski's negation [See abstract 4: 61] of the creative economic activity of the masses, as leading to idealistic conceptions of the historical process. The development of the instruments of production and of man as a productive force is the most elementary manner in which the people make history, but it is not the only way in which history is made. Historical progress would be impossible without man's actions as a socially conscious being. See also: 4: 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 63 Journal (H. Köditz)

56. Giersiepen, Elisabeth, and Waltraud Robbe (Berlin). ZUR ROLLE DER VOLKSMASSEN UND DER PERSÖNLICHKEIT IN DER GESCHICHTE [On the part played in history by the masses and by the individual]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1957 5(4): 795-804. Criticizes Kuczynski's as well as Köhler's views on who makes history [See abstracts 4: 61 and 4: 60]. The process of making history is not limited either to man's work in production or to the activity of socially conscious individuals. The part in the historical process played by individuals depends on their class consciousness and on whether the interests of their class are in accordance with objective historical progress. See also: 4: 55, 57, 58, 63 Journal (H. Köditz)

57. Gössler, Klaus (Berlin). DER HISTORISCHE MATERIALISMUS UND DER MENSCH, DER GESCHICHTE MACHT [Historical materialism and man who makes history]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1957 5(6): 1230-1240.

Regards Kuczynski's views [See abstract 4: 61] as an idealist conception of history because of his wrong interpretation of the nature of social antagonism and of the general, special and individual factors in history. Kuczynski's division of historical factors into those of primary, secondary and tertiary importance in determining historical progress is erroneous. Journal (H. Köditz)

See also: 4: 55, 56, 58, 60, 63

58. Heyden, Günter (Berlin). WAS HEISST "GESCHICHTE MACHEN"? [What does it mean to "make history"?]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1957 5(4): 791-794. Refutes Kuczynski's view [See abstract 4: 61] that the laws of history are independent of man's conscious actions. History is primarily the history of the development, rise and decay of the material methods of production, which are the bases of all political action and ideas. Man makes history mainly as a productive force and not, as Kuczynski declares, as an element of the superstructure. Journal (H. Köditz) See also: 4: 55, 56, 57, 60, 63

59. Jordan, Pascual (Hamburg Univ.). DAS ENDE DER IDEOLOGIEN [The end of the ideologies]. *Neue Deutsche Hefte* 1955 (20): 581-594. Human history falls into three divisions: 1) the magic age; 2) the philosophical (or ideological) age, and 3) the empirical age. Man is now passing from the philosophical age, in which he tried to find a system for all phases of life and thought, into the empirical age, in which he is more humble and recognizes his limitations. This era began with revolutions which failed in the attempt to enforce a planned theoretical reorientation of all social and political conditions. In the empirical age, the attempt will no longer be made to impose an ideological pattern on man. P. Podjed

60. Köhler, Fritz (Berlin). DAS WERKTÄTIGE VOLK, DER WAHRE SCHÖPFER DER GESCHICHTE [The working classes, the true makers of history]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1957 5(3): 456-469. Disagreeing with Kuczynski's thesis [See abstract 4: 61], claims that the masses make history by continuously changing and developing the productive forces and by overcoming, in a revolutionary way, the ensuing antagonism between forces and relations of production. Their activity in production is of particular importance because it brings about the conditions essential to the revolution and also because it is part of human progress toward the control of nature. See also: 4: 55, 56, 57, 58, 63 Journal (H. Köditz)

61. Kuczynski, J. DER MENSCH, DER GESCHICHTE MACHT [Man who makes history]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1957 5(1): 1-17. Attempts to answer the question of whether the masses of people or single great men constitute the determining factor of history, which, for Kuczynski, is synonymous with the progress of humanity. The masses as a simple factor of the economic process, i. e., as workers who produce goods, have no influence upon history. Only on a secondary level do the masses become important--the more so as they become increasingly aware of their role in the class struggle. Mass influence is strongest in revolutions when a new leading class emerges from the masses; this class represents the interests of the whole people until it slowly loses contact with the masses and becomes reactionary, a situation calling for a new revolution. The great man or genius is the product of the social conditions he lives under, and is therefore only the third factor in the historical process. He can only "supplement" the general law-bound course of history, but he becomes a prime factor in certain critical moments when on his initiative the fluctuating course of events is finally determined. Often, however, he is a common man who in the critical moment overcomes his own limitations and thus decides the course of history. See also: 4: 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 63. W. Ruf

62. Mann, Golo. DER GOLDENE MITTELWEG. NOTIZEN ZU PROBLEMEN DER GESCHICHTSSCHREIBUNG [The golden middle course. Notes on problems of writing history]. *Merkur* 1956 10(7): 697-703. Thoroughgoing nominalism destroys the understanding of historical reality and individuality. The continuity of historical development must not be overemphasized; for example, there is no direct line from Luther to Hitler. Comparisons in history must be limited in a reasonable way. An evaluation of events and persons cannot be absolute but must be relative to other events and persons. O. Stenzl

63. Meusel, Alfred (Berlin). KRITISCHE BEMERKUNGEN ZU DEM ARTIKEL VON KLAUS GOSSLER: DER HISTORISCHE MATERIALISMUS UND DER MENSCH, DER GESCHICHTE MACHT [Critical remarks on Klaus Gössler's article: Historical materialism and man who makes history]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1957 5(6): 1240-1242. Gössler, in his criticism [See abstract 4: 57] of Kuczynski's theory [See abstract 4: 61], rightly refutes the idea of primary, secondary and tertiary factors determining historical progress, but he ignores the role of the superstructure. He does not mention the contradictions in the relations of production existing within all antagonistic societies, thus generalizing the contradictions between productive forces and relations of production. He also ignores the estrangement between workers and intellectuals brought about by the capitalist mode of production. One of the foremost tasks confronting socialist society is to put an end to this estrangement. See also: 4: 55, 56, 57, 58. Journal (H. Kötitz)

64. Richter, Werner. DAS RAD DER GESCHICHTE [The wheel of history]. *Deutsche Rundschau* 1955 81(9): 920-923. Sees no definite pattern in history and believes that its course can be changed by man. P. Podjed

65. Sobotka, M. POZNÁMKY K METODĚ DĚJIN FILOSOFIE [Notes on the methodology of the history of philosophy]. *Nová Mysl* 1957 (10): 950-964. An examination of the methodology of the history of philosophy from the point of view

of the social sciences, with occasional digressions on problems of philosophy of history (Herder, Hegel, and the Marxist philosophy of history). G. R. Schroubek

66. Stephanou, Eusebius A., Rev. (Holy Cross Greek Orthodox Theological School, Brookline, Massachusetts). TOYNBEE AND THE ORTHODOX CHRISTIAN SOCIETY. *Greek Orthodox Theological Review* 1956 2(2): 27-40. Criticizes Toynbee's *A Study of History* for 1) its ambiguity on the reality of the continuity of Orthodox Christian society to the present day, and 2) its relating Western and Orthodox Christian societies as "twin" societies. Both of these criticisms are sustained by historical evidence, internal criticism of Toynbee's text, and by Greek Orthodox values on the subject. J. S. Counelis

67. Talmon, J. L. (Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem). UNIQUENESS AND UNIVERSALITY OF JEWISH HISTORY. *Commentary* 1957 24(1): 1-14. Analyzes the role of Jews and Judaism in the history of Western civilization in an effort to show the unique elements of their contribution to the uniqueness of the West. The author challenges Toynbee's theories on the role of the Jews, finding "in the idea of a whole people's recognizing, as its sovereign, God alone" one of the basic sources for the dynamic element in the West. The problems of the Diaspora and of Israel are discussed in terms of their part in the unfolding of world history. N. Kurland

68. Tomashevich, George Vid (Univ. of Chicago). BOŽI KNEŽEVIĆ: A YUGOSLAV PHILOSOPHER OF HISTORY. *Slavonic and East European Review* 1957 35(85): 443-461. Gives a brief biographical sketch of the Serb publicist B. Knežević (1862-1905), and an analysis of his literary work, with emphasis on his philosophy of history. Based on published Yugoslav sources. V. S. Mamatey

69. Toynbee, Arnold J. DIE RELIGIÖSEN GRUNDLAGEN DER FREIHEIT [The religious foundations of freedom]. *Neue Deutsche Hefte* 1955 (19): 492-505. The basic principle of the Jewish, Christian and Islamic religions is the belief in one God, who gives man the freedom to choose between obeying or opposing His will. By obeying, man achieves maximum freedom, since he is then able to realize all the possibilities God intended him to have. God created man to be His free partner in creation, and man's personal freedom should be respected by his fellow men. After man turned from religion to science and technology, as a result of Christian fanaticism regard for the individual human personality remained the basis of Western civilization. But when Western man lost his faith in Christianity, he also lost the religious foundations of his belief in freedom. Today he must decide either to re-establish the religious foundation of freedom or to face the loss of freedom itself. P. Podjed

70. Trevor-Roper, Hugh R. (Oxford Univ.). ARNOLD TOYNBEE'S MILLENIUM. *Encounter* 1957 (45): 14-28. Considers much of the significance of *A Study of History* to lie in what it reveals of Toynbee's personality; he is fundamentally anti-rational, illiberal and obscurantist; monstrously self-adulatory; "the philosophic ally of any conqueror who will destroy the west." His book is not really a history at all, but, especially in its last volumes, a holy book in which it is revealed that Toynbee considers himself as the "Messiah and prophet" of that universal religion of the Universal State which will arise from the ruins of Western civilization. J. Kuehl

5. ARCHIVES, LIBRARIES and INSTITUTES

See also: 5, 152, 171, 193, 205, 303, 448, 670

71. Chiang, Fu-ts'ung (Director, National Central Library, Taipei, Taiwan). MEI-KUO KUO-HUI T'U-SHU-KUAN YIN-HSIANG-CHI [Impressions of the American Library of Congress]. *Chiao-ku Yu Wen-hua* 1955 6(4): 30. An account of the author's two-day visit to the Library in the summer of 1948. He mentions its collections, and also the cataloguing system and research facilities. Chen Tsu-lung

72. Chou, I-liang (Peking Univ.). O-KUO LI-SHIH-HSUEH-CHIA TS'AN-CHIA TSAI HOLLAND LEIDEN CHU-HSING TI

CH'ING-NIEN HAN-HSUEH-CHIA NIEN-HUI [Chinese historians attending the annual Congress of Junior Sinologues at Leiden, Holland]. *Li-shih Yen-chiu* 1956 (2): 49. A sketch of the author's visit to Leiden, where he participated in this meeting held from 28 August to 3 September 1955. Chen Tsu-lung

73. Emmison, F. G. (County Archivist, Essex). NEW SOURCES OF BRITISH HISTORY: THE SERVICE OF A LOCAL RECORD OFFICE. *History* 1956 41(141-143): 176-

Records of local history are rapidly becoming more available in England and Wales and constitute an important body of material for research. W. M. Simon

4. Fink-Errera, G. MANUSCRITS DES BIBLIOTÈQUES ESPAGNE [Manuscripts of the libraries of Spain]. *Hispania* 1956 9(17): 181-211. Inventory of catalogues and lists of books and manuscripts in the Biblioteca Nacional in Madrid, especially in the Fondo Antiguo. R. Valdés del Toro

5. Franchini, Vittorio. L'ARCHIVIO DELLA S. CONGREGAZIONE DEL BUON GOVERNO: BASE DELL'ARCHIVIO DI STATO DI ROMA [The Archives of the Papal Congregation for the Government of the State of the Church - basis of the State Archives in Rome]. *Economia e Storia* 1957 11: 59-64. A favorable appraisal of the twentieth volume of the publication of the Archivio di Stato di Roma, *L'archivio della S. Congregazione del Buon Governo (1592-1847)*. *Centenario* (Rome: Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato, 1956). This volume Elio Lodolini gives, after a long and very useful introduction, a register of the Archives of the Papal Congregation for the Government of the State of the Church. E. Füssl, O.S.B.

6. François, Michel (Secretary-General, Comité Internationale des Sciences Historiques). MIEDZYNARODOWA ORGANIZACJA BADAŃ HISTÓRYCZNYCH [International organization of historical sciences]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(4/5): 260-265. A short account of early forms of historical co-operation, beginning with the Magdeburg centuries of Melanchthon and the *Annales Ecclesiastici* of Cardinal Baronius, and including various international historical congresses. The author outlines the history of the Comité Internationale des Sciences Historiques, and explains its structure and methods of work. A. F. Dugnus

7. Hladík, Čestmír. ISTORIČESKIJ ARCHIV 1956. ČASZKY ARCHIVNÍ THEORIE A PRAXE V DRUHÉM DÍCNU ISTORIČESKÉHO ARCHIVU [Istoricheskij Archiv 1956. Questions of archival theory and practice in the second volume of Istoricheskij Archiv]. *Sborník Archivních Prací* 1957 7(1): 271-308. A review of those articles in the Soviet periodical *Istoricheskij Archiv* dealing with problems of preserving archives or demonstrating methods of evaluating archival documents. The author discusses such problems as: storage of archival materials, the theory of maintaining archives, archeography, the purpose and organization of archival work, and the filing and publication of documents. G. R. Schroubek

8. Kabrda, Josef (Brno). LES ETUDES ORIENTALES EN YUGOSLAVIE (L'ACTIVITE DE L'INSTITUT ORIENTAL DE SARAJEVO) [Oriental studies in Yugoslavia (The activities of the Oriental Institute in Sarajevo)]. *Archiv Orientální* 1957 5(1): 146-155. The Oriental Institute, founded in 1950, is the central depository for the collections of several smaller institutes and archives relating to the history of the Turks in the Balkans, with special emphasis on Bosnia, Herzegovina and Montenegro. The historical-archival section of the institute covers the whole period of Turkish rule over the Yugoslav peoples (15th-19th centuries). The journal of the institute is the annual *Prilozi za orientálnu filologiju i istoriju jugoslovenskih naroda pod turskom vladavinom* [Contributions to oriental philology and to the history of the Yugoslav peoples under Turkish rule], four volumes of which have been published up to the present. G. R. Schroubek

9. K. P. WSPÓŁPRACA POSTĘPOWYCH HISTORYKÓW NIEMIECKICH Z HISTORYKAMI POLSKIMI [Co-operation between progressive German historians and Polish historians]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1956 12(11/12): 396-398. The second conference of East German and Polish historians was held in Berlin, from 14 to 17 November 1956. The aims and methods of closer co-operation were discussed. The final report of the second conference of the Polish-(East) German Historical Commission, which is printed here in full, call for closer co-operation in the study of problems relating to the Oder-Neisse frontier, exchange of archival materials and historians, and reciprocal aid in writing history textbooks, etc. E. Boba

10. Solle, Václav. VÝVOJ SOUDNÍCH SKARTACÍ A VYTVAŘENÍ SOUDNÍCH ARCHIVNÍCH FONDŮ [The development of the keeping of records in courts and the organization of funds for court archives]. *Sborník Archivních Rací* 1957 7(1): 213-242. Describes various rules for the keeping of public records used since the middle of the 19th century and their effects on court archives. In the Habsburg Empire, clear principles for the keeping of public records can first be found about 1843, when separate record offices were introduced in courts of law. After 1850, archives were established at provincial courts. The standing orders of the courts of the year 1897, which reorganized the methods of keeping court records, were not superseded until 1950/51. G. R. Schroubek

11. Stebelski, Adam. STAN I SPRAWY ARCHIWÓW W POLSCE. WARSZTATU PRACY HISTORYKA [The problem of Polish archives as a basis of historical research]. *Nauka Polska* 1957 5(3): 121-134. Describes the state and organization of archives in Poland after the war, the legal enactments regulating the work of archives, and the availability of records to students. The author stresses the necessity of depositing the records of the inter-war period in the proper archives, of bringing together older records, often dispersed among various institutions, and of reclaiming those records that are still in the possession of foreign governments. He criticizes the law of 15 November 1956, which reorganized archives, but lowered their standing in comparison with other government agencies. A. F. Dugnus

12. Sung, Hsi (Taipei, Taiwan). MEI-KUO KUO-HUI T'U-SHU-KUAN I-P'I-IEH [A glimpse of the American Library of Congress]. *Chiao-yu Yu Wen-hua* 1955 8(6): 17-18. Describes the contents of the Chinese Division of the Library of Congress. According to the author, this division now possesses more than 300,000 volumes of Chinese works, of which some 3,000 volumes are local histories (*fang-chih*). The number of the most precious editions is described as being over 1,500. Chen Tsu-lung

13. Unsigned. MEMORIA DEL IV CONGRESO NACIONAL DE HISTORIA [Record of the fourth National Historical Congress]. *Estudio (Colombia)* 1955 24(246): 363-465. Gives information on this congress, which was organized by the Academy of History in Santander, Colombia and held in Bucaramanga, 19-24 July 1954. Included are a copy of the program of the Congress, a list of delegates, speeches, eulogies, reports and decisions, and an account of the works presented (which will later be published as separate volumes). Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 10908)

14. Watzka, J. O ČINNOSTI ŠTÁTNÉHO ARCHÍVU V BRATISLAVE [The work of the Bratislava State Archives]. *Historický Časopis* 1957 5(4): 559-565. In compliance with a government decree on the reorganization of the country's archives, issued on 7 May 1954, all the regional archives became state ones. The most significant state archive is in Bratislava, and contains much more archival material than the former county archive. The author gives a detailed account of innovations in the organization and work of the Bratislava State Archives. F. Wagner

15. Zavala, Silvio. COLABORAÇÃO INTERNACIONAL EM TORNO DA HISTÓRIA DA AMÉRICA [International collaboration on the history of America]. *Revista do Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro (Brazil)* 1955 (226): 270-288. Portuguese translation of the article originally published in *Memorias de la Academia Mexicana de la Historia*, 1954 13(3): 197-217. The author describes the beginning and the partial realization of the program of [Latin] American history, sponsored by the Historical Commission of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History (Mexico). G. Céspedes del Castillo (IHE 10905)

16. --. SYMPOSIUM ON THE SILVER JUBILEE OF THE BRITISH RECORDS ASSOCIATION. *Archives* 1957 3(18): Lord Leconfield, THE ASSOCIATION AND THE RECORD OWNER, p. 65. Johnson, Charles, THE ASSOCIATION AND THE ARCHIVIST, p. 66. Stenton, Sir Frank, THE ASSOCIATION AND THE HISTORIAN, pp. 66-67. Jenkinson, Sir Hilary, LOOKING FORWARD, pp. 67-69. Somerville, Robert, TEN YEARS AND A SILVER JUBILEE, pp. 69-77. Friends and officials of the British Records Association discuss problems and achievements of the past and touch on opportunities for the future. B. L. Crapster

A. GENERAL: 1775-1945

GENERAL HISTORY

Political, Social and Economic History

87. Bergner, Dieter. PHILOSOPHIE UND WISSENSCHAFT [Philosophy and science]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena* 1956/57 6 (3/4): 317-322. The ancient unity of natural science and philosophy was shattered when clerical and bourgeois theorists made philosophy the primary and science the secondary tool for interpreting human behavior. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels restored to philosophy its former ability to produce social changes rather than merely to interpret such phenomena. This feat made possible the success of the economic interpretation of history, the eventual triumph of the proletariat, and the reunification of philosophy and the sciences. R. Mueller

88. Braunreuther, Kurt. VERSUCH EINER THEORIE-GESCHICHTLICHEN DARSTELLUNG DER BÜRGERLICHEN BETRIEBSWIRTSCHAFTSLEHRE [Attempt at a theoretical-historical study of bourgeois industrial management science]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin* 1955/56 5(4): 339-355. The bourgeois science of industrial management, in contrast to the bourgeois system of political economy, includes the study of profit-making enterprises, and, despite frantic attempts at concealment, indicates clearly the defensive position of the bourgeoisie in relation to the working classes. It is, however, vitally important for Marxists to be conversant with this science, in order to understand the concepts of bourgeois economic theory. C. F. Latour

89. Brookfield, H. C. MAURITIUS: DEMOGRAPHIC UPSURGE AND PROSPECTS. *Population Studies* 1957 11(2): 102-122. "A brief account ... of the demographic and economic history of Mauritius over the last century [19th century to the present day], and of the close interactions of these factors...." Against this background the current situation is reviewed. J. A. S. Grenville

90. Brunschwig, Henri. LA MONDE A L'HEURE DE LA DECOLONISATION: POLITIQUE FRANÇAISE ET ANGLAISE [The world at the hour of "decolonization": French and English policy]. *Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1957 12(3): 380-392. Contrasts the colonial policies of Britain and France. British colonization was characterized by commercial primacy, hostility to expansion, a distinction between politics and economics, and temporary tutelage in cases where political intervention took place. Britain has allowed its former colonies to achieve independence rather easily and has lost little prestige. The chief colonial policy of France, on the other hand, has been assimilation. The expansion of empire increased French prestige; the loss of empire diminished it. Therefore, France has retreated from its colonies only reluctantly. R. C. Delk

91. Butschek, Felix. DIE FURCHT VOR DEM STAAT [The fear of the state]. *Forum* 1957 4(46): 356-358. The multitude of social services which the modern state provides for its citizens requires a corresponding degree of public endorsement of its authority to collect taxes and place other obligations on the population. While sympathizing with legitimate and democratic opposition to government policies, the author argues that popular fear and resentment of state authority are paradoxical in the 20th century during which the state has become the servant of the citizen. R. Mueller

92. Cameron, Rondo E. LE DEVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUE DE L'EUROPE DU XIXe SIECLE. LE ROLE DE LA FRANCE [The economic development of 19th century Europe. The role of France]. *Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1957 12(2): 243-257. France contributed to Europe's economic development through loans, its technicians and system of technical instruction, its bourgeois ideas, and

its systems of commercial and civil law, coinage, and weights and measures. The author emphasizes the contributions made by French bankers, technicians and engineers to the development of banking institutions, heavy industries, and railways and canals in other parts of Europe. France's economic decline was due to irremediable demographic and geographic factors. Based on documents in private collections and in the Archives Nationales and on secondary works. R. C. Delk

93. Ehler, Sidney Z. (University College of Dublin). TWENTY CENTURIES OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHURCH AND STATE - A CHRONOLOGY OF THE PRINCIPAL DATES. *Cahiers de Bruges* 1956 6(2): 93-96. Lists important dates in religious history, with emphasis on the evolution of the Church's relationship to the secular power, 65 A. D. to 1949. Carla Rich

94. Francastel, Pierre (Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Paris). LES GRANDES TENDANCES DE L'ART EUROPEEN AU XIXe SIECLE [The great trends of European art in the 19th century]. *Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale* 1957 3(4): 909-940. Discusses the sources of inspiration and the methods of expression of the three great revolutionary artistic ideologies of the 19th century: romanticism, realism and impressionism. Ch. Le Guin

95. Giraldo Jaramillo, Gabriel. PRESENCIA DE AMERICA EN EL PENSAMIENTO EUROPEO [The presence of America in European thought]. *Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Colombia (Colombia)* 1955 13(45/46): 35-56. Essay on the influence which [Latin] America has had on European thinkers, particularly those of the 18th century. America received fresh blood and culture from Europe, and the latter is indebted to America for the ideas of emancipation and liberty. Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 10901)

96. Gross, Feliks (New York Univ.). SOME SOCIOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS ON UNDERGROUND MOVEMENTS. *Polish Review* 1957 2(2/3): 33-56. An analysis of the nature, organization and effectiveness of underground movements, with emphasis on their influence in shaping the national consciousness, traditions and political views of the participants. Many underground movements during the Second World War were compelled to adopt resistance techniques of benefit to local interests and aspirations rather than to national and diplomatic interests. For example, Polish resistance to Czarist governments has been a symbol of Polish patriotism since the 18th century, inspiring a rich belletristic and folklorist tradition. But whereas 18th and 19th century underground movements in Poland attracted only certain middle and upper class groups, 20th century underground activities, especially those against the Bolshevik and Nazi regimes, were organized to attract members of all social and economic classes. The author concludes that this resulted in a multitude of objectives, often conflicting, which made central leadership and control of the resistance groups impossible. R. Mueller

97. Guérin, Daniel. LA REVOLUTION DE JACOBINISEE [The Revolution "de-Jacobinized"]. *Temps Modernes* 1957 (134): 1519-1546. A detailed analysis of the ideology of the French Revolution as a source of Socialist doctrines. The author views the authoritarian and essentially bourgeois Jacobin tradition and the libertarian spirit of the proletariat as the main currents of Revolutionary thought. He regards the Jacobin tradition as the direct ancestor of Stalinism, and proposes a new synthesis of the Revolutionary currents, with emphasis on egalitarianism. J. A. Clarke

98. Hales, E. E. Y. EXPELLING THE JESUITS. *History Today* 1957 7(10): 693-702. A survey of official attitudes of both Church and State toward the Society of Jesus from its founding in 1540 to the 20th century. Though expelled at least once from almost every major country or area of the world, the Jesuits have survived, and today hold an honored place as teachers and missionaries in all countries of the free world. The author feels that opposition to the

der stemmed from its basic conservatism and strong loyalty to the fundamental teachings of the Roman Catholic Church.
E. D. Johnson

99. Hoselitz, Bert F. POPULATION PRESSURE AND SOCIAL MOBILITY. *Population Studies* 1957 11(2): 123-135. Discusses the problems of industrial development in Asian countries which show high densities of rural population and contrasts their probable pattern of industrialization with that of economically more highly advanced European countries.
J. A. S. Grenville

100. Hoskins, Halford L. THE SUEZ CANAL. *Current History* 1957 33(195): 257-262. A brief review of the history of the Suez Canal from 1856 to the present, with emphasis on contemporary developments.
C. F. Latour

101. Jonas, Friedrich. DIE GELD- UND AUSSENHALLES-THEORIE IM GLEICHGEWICHTSSYSTEM DER KLASISCHEN NATIONALÖKONOMIE [The theory of money and foreign trade in the system of trade balances of classical political economy]. *Schmollers Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft* 1955 75(4): 403-436. Discusses the views of Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill, David Ricardo and Jean B. Say on the function of money as a medium of exchange on the domestic market, as a medium for purchasing commodities, and as an object of value in itself, as well as its general role in systems of credit and interest. The author concludes that these economists agreed in regarding money as the primary stabilizer of trade balances and as an object for attracting the inflow of precious metals.
R. Mueller

102. Kuhn, Helmut. VERGESSENES EUROPA [Forgotten Europe]. *Merkur* 1957 11(10): 905-919. After 1914, Europe suffered a rapid decline in its political power, because 19th century nationalism prevailed over the older idea of the political and cultural unity of Europe, which had been advocated by such thinkers as Sully, the Abbé St. Pierre, Rousseau and Leibniz. The era of nationalism is now over and the idea of European unity has been revived. The task of the new Europe is to exercise cultural and spiritual, rather than political, power.
O. Stenzl

103. Leuilliot, Paul. BILAN D'UN COLLOQUE INTERNATIONAL [Balance sheet of an international meeting]. *Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1956 11(1): 71-77. Reviews the activities of, and views presented at, an international inter-disciplinary congress, held at Nancy from 3 to 6 October 1955, devoted to the topic of "Iron through the Ages."
C. F. Latour

104. Melot, Paul. LES EPIDEMIES DEMONIAQUES [Demonic epidemics]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 (84): 757-764. Discusses various cases of belief in witchcraft and other demonic manifestations from ancient and medieval times to the mid-19th century. Such beliefs were seldom isolated, but had a contagious quality which made them socially significant. In the modern scientific world, the supernatural element is gone, but many people claim to see such things as "flying saucers."
R. C. Delk

105. Poblador, Melchor de (O.F.M. Cap.). EL P. JOSE CALASANZ DE LLAVANERAS (CARD. VIVES Y TUTÓ) Y LA UNION DE LOS CAPUCHINOS ESPAÑOLES CON ROMA (1804-1885) [Father José Calasanz de Llavaneras (Cardinal Vives y Tutó) and the union of the Spanish Capuchins with Rome (1804-1885)]. *Estudios Franciscanos* (Spain) 1955 56(292): 5-42, and (293): 179-214. Examines the effects of the "Inter Graviores" (15 May 1804), which released the Spanish Capuchins from obedience to their Vatican leader, and the efforts, culminating in the decisive action of Cardinal Vives y Tutó, to bring about the reconciliation of the Order with the Superior in Rome. Twenty documents, previously unpublished, are included in the appendix.
E. Serrafra Cirici, Sch. P. (IHE 7542 and 10787)

106. Purš, Jaroslav. K NĚKTERÝM OTÁZKÁM PRŮMYSLOVÉ REVOLUCE [Some questions of the Industrial Revolution]. *Ceskoslovenský Časopis Historický* 1957 5(2): 266-276. A lecture delivered at the Berlin Conference of German, Polish and Czechoslovak historians on 19 November

1956. Arguing against Professor Jürgen Kuczynski's writings, the author attempts to establish the main characteristics and the periodization of the Industrial Revolution in England, Russia, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Based chiefly on monographic sources.
F. Wagner

107. Schaffran, Emmerich. DIE KULTURELLE BEDEUTUNG DES MITTELMEERRAUMES FÜR EUROPA [The cultural importance of the Mediterranean area for Europe]. *Wissenschaft und Weltbild* 1957 10(2): 117-123. A short outline of the historical development of the Mediterranean area and its role as a political and cultural center of Western civilization from ancient times until the present.
O. Stenzl

108. Shryock, Richard H. NINETEENTH CENTURY MEDICINE: SCIENTIFIC ASPECTS. *Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale* 1957 3(4): 881-908. After pointing out the liabilities inherited by medicine from the 18th century, in which little was done to advance medical science, the author examines and evaluates achievements in the 19th century. The transformation of medical science resulted from changes in the professional environment and in medical thought which began in the first half of the century. These changes spread from Paris, the center of this revolution, in the second half of the century, and remarkable results were achieved in many fields of medical science. Though all medical problems were not solved by 1900, the key to their solution, the scientific method, had been found.
Ch. Le Guin

109. Sulzbach, Walter (New York). DIE DYNASTIEN, DIE NATIONEN UND DER IMPERIALISMUS [Dynasties, nations and imperialism]. *Schmollers Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft* 1955 75(6): 705-722. The imperialistic policy of territorial expansion was not only pursued by dynastic rulers but fitted conveniently into the ideologies of modern political mass movements. Imperialistic disputes such as the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05, the Italo-Turkish war of 1911-12, and the Agadir crisis during 1911 over Morocco were popularly endorsed, but like the First and Second World Wars, were detrimental rather than beneficial to the economic interests of the aggressor nations. Many European governments employed imperialist practices in suppressing separatist and secessionist movements after World War I. The author concludes that imperialism will disappear only when world-wide economic and political integration makes the acquisition of additional territory obsolete as an objective of national policy and of mass ideologies.
R. Mueller

110. Treadgold, Donald W. TOWARD UNDERSTANDING TOTALITARIANISM. *Problems of Communism* 1957 6(5): 37-43. A critical essay on recent writings dealing with totalitarianism as a concept or as a political system. Among the works discussed are: Hannah Arendt, *The Origins of Totalitarianism* (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1951); Carl J. Friedrich, ed., *Totalitarianism: Proceedings of a Conference held at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, March 1953* (Cambridge, Harvard Univ. Press, 1954); Friedrich and Brzezinski, *Totalitarian Dictatorship and Autocracy* (Cambridge: Harvard Univ. Press, 1956), and Karl A. Wittfogel, *Oriental Despotism: A Comparative Study of Total Power* (New Haven: Yale Univ. Press, 1956). Although there are a number of similarities between the Soviet and the German system, Communism is a much more powerful force than were any of the other totalitarian systems of the 20th century.
S. L. Speronis

111. Ungern-Sternberg, Roderich von. DIE FAMILIE IN VERGANGENHEIT UND GEGENWART [The family in the past and present]. *Schmollers Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft* 1957 77(4): 461-480. Discusses the rise and development of West European concepts, principles and ethics of family life, especially since the French Revolution. The rise of urban industrial societies seriously impaired respect for the integrity of the family as the basic unit of society. The prestige of the family deteriorated further when legislative measures failed to control the growth of female and child labor. The success of modern marriages and families came to depend on the ability of the individual family to solve its problems within its own sphere. The author concludes with an examination of

the effects of high and low birth rates on family life among various European social and economic classes. R. Mueller

112. Unsigned. FREEDOM IS HARDEST TO GOVERN. Freedom and Union 1957 12(6): 19-22. Constitutional governments which were established during the 18th and 19th centuries frequently represented political adjustments to economic and industrial advances. The author predicts that future economic progress and the safeguarding of human liberty in the Atlantic nations will depend on their ability to merge into a closely-knit federal union. R. Mueller

International Relations

113. Böhmert, Viktor (Kiel Univ.). MEERESFREIHEIT UND SCHELFPROKLAMATIONEN [Freedom of the seas and continental shelf proclamations]. Jahrbuch für Internationales Recht 1955 5: 1-35, 177-195, and 1956 6: 7-99. A critical discussion of various proclamations by sovereign states and decisions by international law courts on the problem of the rights of coastal states in respect to the continental shelves, tracing at the same time the historical development of this question. P. Podjed

114. Ehrlich, Ludwik (Cracow). SZEROKOŚĆ MORZA TERYTORIALNEGO [The width of territorial waters]. Państwo i Prawo 1956 11(10): 580-592. Reviews the concepts of territorial waters found in legal treatises and in practice from the 16th century up to the present. The author concludes that the three-mile coastal belt is not generally accepted today, but that no other satisfactory norm has been proposed. A. F. Dugnas

115. Giannakakis, Basil S. (Harvard Law School). INTERNATIONAL STATUS OF THE ECUMENICAL PATRIARCHATE. Greek Orthodox Theological Review 1956 2(2): 10-26, and 1957 3(1): 26-46. A historical and legal description of the international status of the Ecumenical Patriarchate in Constantinople from 1452 to 1930, with emphasis on the period 1923-30. Turkish legal thought and such domestic legislation as the 1856 *Hatt-i Hümayün* and the Turkish Constitution of 1909 are discussed with reference to European and United States relations with the Ecumenical Patriarchate. The author also discusses the negotiations and execution of the Treaty of Lausanne, the work of the Mixed Commission on the exchange of populations between Greece and Turkey, the role of the Council of the League of Nations and the Turkish expulsion of Patriarch Constantine VI, and the various advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice. J. S. Councilis

116. Lensen, George Alexander (Florida State Univ.). THE IMPORTANCE OF TSARIST RUSSIA TO JAPAN. Contemporary Japan 1956 24(10-12): 626-639. Discusses the manifold importance of Russia to Japan as enemy or ally, as source of knowledge and inspiration, and as diplomatic weapon, and analyzes the traditional exploitation of Russo-American rivalry by Japanese diplomacy. Author

117. Waddell, David. BRITISH HONDURAS AND ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS. Caribbean Quarterly (British West Indies) 1957 5(1): 50-59. British Honduras was one of the first places on the American continent to be connected with Great Britain, but almost the last to become a colony. The author traces its history, including the diplomatic negotiations between the United States and Britain over the Honduras question. H. Kantor

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

118. Bennett, George (Oxford Univ.). THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS IN KENYA. Political Studies 1957 5(2): 113-130. Discusses the development of political organizations in Kenya from 1903 to 1957, paying particular attention to African political developments. J. A. S. Grenville

119. Cordero Torres, José María. LA INFLUENCIA ESPAÑOLA EN MARRUECOS: LO QUE PERMITEN Y LO QUE PROHIBEN LAS ESTIPULACIONES INTERNACIONALES DE 1912 [Spanish influence in Morocco: what was permitted and what was prohibited by the international agreement of 1912]. Cuadernos Africanos y Orientales (Spain) 1955 (29): 53-59. Discusses Enrique Arqués' ideas on Morocco as a "zone of Spanish influence" [cf. "Zona de influencia en vez de Protectorado," *ibid.*, 1954, No. 27, pp. 9-17], and analyzes the Franco-Spanish agreements of 1912 and later. D. Ventura Romano (IHE 11380)

120. Galbraith, John S. (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). BRITAIN'S PROBLEM TERRITORIES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA. World Affairs Quarterly 1958 28(4): 356-376. Three British High Commission Territories in southern Africa--Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland--have become symbols of British censure of racial policies in the Union of South Africa. But twice, in 1919 and 1939, British and South African governments were close to agreement upon incorporation of the territories into the Union. As an example of the development of British government in the territories, the author notes the change in the Basutoland National Council between 1903 and 1944, representing diminution of the power of the tribal chiefs and increase in the power of the educated popular group. S. E. Humphreys

121. Kilson, Martin L., Jr. LAND AND POLITICS IN KENYA: AN ANALYSIS OF AFRICAN POLITICS IN A PLURAL SOCIETY. Western Political Quarterly 1957 10(3): 559-581. This analysis of the factors that have conditioned past political activity among Kenya Africans includes some general history of Kenya and the history of the organizations created in the 20th century to speak for the Kenya Africans. H. Kantor

122. Little, Kenneth (Univ. of Edinburgh). AFRICAN CULTURE AND THE WESTERN INTRUSION. Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1957 3(4): 941-963. The economic, social, political and religious conditions of primitive (pre-Western intrusion) Africa are contrasted with those of Westernized Africa. Industrialization, the uprooting and migration of people, urbanization, various social changes, and nationalism,--the effects of the Western intrusion, which began in the 19th century--are examined, and their implications shown. Ch. Le Guin

123. Westermann, Diedrich. CULTURAL HISTORY OF NEGRO AFRICA. Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1957 3(4): 986-1003. After a brief survey of the primitive and conservative nature of pre-Europeanized African culture, examines the economic, educational, artistic and religious effects of the Europeanization of Africa. The author discusses African-European relations and contemporary political and social conditions among various African populations under British, French, Belgian, Portuguese and South African control. He concludes that the European domination of Africa will leave a lasting impression, whatever the future relationship between Africa and Europe may be. Ch. Le Guin

Asia

See also: 215

124. Bunker, Ellsworth (U.S. Ambassador to India). INDIA AND THE USA. United Asia 1957 9(4): 260-262. Compares the movements toward national self-determination in India and in the United States, and reviews the establishment and growth of trade and cultural relations between the two countries since 1783. The author concludes that United States economic aid to India since 1947 represents a continuation of traditionally friendly ties. R. Mueller

125. Desai, B. C. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA. Journal of the University of Bombay 1957 25(4): 31-55. Analyzes India's industrial growth from the 1820s to the present, and suggests a turning point, following the so-called "Grant of Fiscal Autonomy" (1921), which resulted in a swift acceleration of industrialization, coupled with a decline of handicrafts and the accentuation of rural unemployment. C. F. Latour

126. Díaz-Trechuelo y L. Espínola, María Lourdes. MANILA ESPAÑOLA: NOTAS SÓBRE SU EVOLUCIÓN URBANA [Spanish Manila: notes on its urban development]. Estudios Americanos (Spain) 1955 9(44): 447-463. Brief description of the growth and history of this city from its foundation in 1571 to the end of Spanish rule. A plan of colonial Manila is included. The article is part of a forthcoming book, "Arquitectura española en Filipinas." G. Céspedes del Castillo (IHE 11337)

127. Goetz, Hermann. DIE ENTSTEHUNG DES INDIEN-SCHEIN NATIONALISMUS [The rise of Indian nationalism]. Æsculum 1955 6(4): 368-396. Indian nationalism began under British rule in the 19th century with the development of a strong Indian middle class and an Indian bureaucracy. The author traces its growth until the creation of an independent Indian state. P. Podjed

128. Honey, P. J. VIET NAM. British Survey 1957 (104): 1-22. Reviews the history of Indo-China, with emphasis on the anti-French revolutionary movement after 1925. C. F. Latour

129. Hsieh, Yu-wei (Taipei, Taiwan). YIN-NI YU CHUNG-KUO [Indonesia and China]. Chu-i Yu Kuo-ts'e 1956 (68): 1-3. Discusses the historical, economic and cultural ties between Indonesia and China, with emphasis on the ways of strengthening friendly relations between the Indonesian and Chinese peoples. Chen Tsu-lung

130. Lei, Fa-chang (Taipei, Taiwan). WAI-MENG-KU NEI-MO [Inside Outer Mongolia]. Chu-i Yu Kuo-ts'e 1956 (73): 1-24. Traces the entire history of this "baffling state" up to the present day, and discusses the future with special emphasis on the future of the Mongolian people. Chen Tsu-lung

131. Li, P'u-sheng (Taipei, Taiwan). CHUNG-T'AI KUAN-HSI [Sino-Siamese relations]. Chu-i Yu Kuo-ts'e 1955 (63): 1-5. A comprehensive review of the friendly relations between Siam and China from the earliest times to the present day. Chen Tsu-lung

132. Mazumdar, Haridas T. (Cornell College, Iowa). INDIA AND AMERICA. United Asia 1957 9(4): 263-266. Contends that parallels in the historical development of India and the United States have not been sufficiently explored by historians, especially with regard to the interrelationship of frontier settlement and national character in each country. R. Mueller

133. Salazar, Antonio de Oliveira. GOA AND THE INDIAN UNION: THE PORTUGUESE VIEW. Foreign Affairs 1955/56 34(3): 418-431. Tracing the historical development of Portuguese India, the author points out the factors common to Portugal and Goa which set the latter apart from the rest of India, and attacks the unification plans of the Indian Union. P. Podjed

134. Yong, Mou-chuen (Taipei, Taiwan). CHIN WU-SHIH NIEN LAI CHUNG-KUO CHIA-T'ING TI PIEN-HUA [Changes in the Chinese family system during the last fifty years]. Hsueh-shu Chi-k'an 1955 3(4): 66-72. An examination of the basic factors contributing to the rise and growth of the modern Chinese family system since the downfall of the Manchu Dynasty (1911). Chen Tsu-lung

Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

See also: 177

135. Buda, Aleks. TRADIDAT E MIQESIË MIDIS PULLIT SHQIPTAR E POPULLIT TË MADH RUS [The traditions of friendship between the Albanian people and the great Russian people]. Buletin për Shkencat Shqipërore 1955 (2): 23-35. Reviews four centuries of Russo-Albanian friendship, based on mutual opposition to the Ottoman Empire and, during the 19th century, to Austro-Hungarian and Italian designs. The author emphasizes international relations during the 19th century. C. F. Latour

136. Protopsaltis, Emm. OI APELEFATHEROTIKOI AGONES TON DODEKANESSION [Struggles of the Dodecanesians for liberation]. Dodekanisiakon Archeion 1956/57 2: 47-71. At the end of the Greek War of Independence, the Dodecanese Islands were left outside the boundaries of the Greek state. The author describes the numerous Dodecanesian attempts from 1828 to 1945 to win their freedom. Documents dating from the years 1828 to 1833, some of them published here for the first time, are included. They consist chiefly of petitions for liberation addressed to the Greek government and orders of the Turkish governor of the islands, Chukri bey, addressed to the Greek population demanding payment of taxes and loyalty to the Sultan.

Catherine Koumarianou

137. Reed, Howard A. SECULARISM AND ISLAM IN TURKISH POLITICS. Current History 1957 32(190): 333-338. Under the Ottoman Empire, Islam exercised a very great influence on the Sultan and on political life. Islam has not been replaced by secular principles in post-1923 Turkish political life, but it has, nevertheless, been under the control of the rational secularists wielding political power. C. F. Latour

138. Shkodra, Zija. PRODHIMI I MALLNAVE NË SHQIPNI NË SHEKULLIN E XIX-TË [Commercial production in Albania during the 19th century]. Buletin për Shkencat Shqipërore 1955 (4): 125-145. Reviews the development of agricultural and industrial production in Albania during the last century, and concludes that three distinct economic structures existed contemporaneously by the beginning of the 20th century: 1) a new form of economic capitalism; 2) an older form of commercial production, and 3) a vestigial form of economic feudalism. C. F. Latour

FRANCE

139. Cilleuls, Jean des (Med. Gen.). CINQUANTE-NAIRE DES ECOLES D'INSTRUCTION DES OFFICIERS DE RESERVE. UN EXEMPLE: L'ECOLE D'INSTRUCTION DE LA 20^e REGION [Fiftieth anniversary of the reserve officer training schools. An example: the training school of the 20th Region]. Revue Historique de l'Armée 1957 13(3): 101-103. A tribute to the schools at Paris, Lyon, Bourges, and especially to the mother school at Nancy. H. M. Adams

140. Lorwin, Val. R. (Univ. of Chicago). REFLECTIONS ON THE HISTORY OF THE FRENCH AND AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENTS. Journal of Economic History 1957 17(1): 25-44. Basic differences in the introduction and growth of capitalism in France and in the United States produced different ideologies and organizational patterns in their respective labor movements. The difference was especially pronounced in labor attitudes toward, and relationships with, political parties. French workers, economically and politically suppressed by the entrepreneurial class, were opposed to modern machinery and to private property, and developed a general class consciousness. French trade unions thus came to depend on extremist political parties, union discipline was weakened, and trends toward syndicalism and the favoring of abstract and utopian objectives became evident. United States labor unions, on the other hand, remained largely free from the interference of political parties, traditionally accepted capitalism, and respected private property in principle. A more detailed version of a paper read at a conference of the Society for French Historical Studies, held at the University of Pennsylvania on 3 February 1956. R. Mueller

141. Thelliez, E. LES INDUSTRIES DE L'AGGLOMERATION DUNKERQUOISE [The industries of Greater Dunkerque]. Revue du Nord 1957 39(155): 13-50. A social and economic survey of industry in the Dunkerque area and the eight adjacent communities, based on currently available governmental and other published statistics. Past economic history, current activities and probable future developments are discussed. H. D. Piper

142. Vigo-Roussillon (Colonel). LE GENERAL AMAND D'HAUTPOUL-FELINES. Revue Historique de l'Armée

1957 13(3): 51-57. Outline of the background and life of General Amand d'Hautpoul (1780-1853), a distinguished descendant of the oldest noble family of Languedoc. The author includes information on Bishop Lautard (1774-1842), the founder of Stanislas College; Alphonse d'Hautpoul (died 1885), governor of Algeria; Henri (Hautpoul) Laperrine (died 1920 in the Sahara), and Father Foucauld (1858-1916). Illustrated. H. M. Adams

GERMANY

See also: 170

143. Birnbaum, Immanuel. GERMAN EASTERN POLICY; YESTERDAY AND TOMORROW. *International Affairs* 1955 31(4): 427-434. In discussing contemporary and future relations between Germany and Eastern Europe, reviews German East European policy from Bismarck to Hitler. C. F. Latour

144. Bissing, W. M. von (Marburg). NATIONALE IDEE UND POLITISCHES ZIEL [National idea and political objective]. *Schmollers Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft* 1956 76(4): 385-413, (5): 591-614, and (6): 705-745. In contrast to the strong sense of national identification of large parts of the population which brought about the English Glorious Revolution and the French Revolution, the growth of a popular national sentiment in Germany was stifled by the rise of a bourgeois society; the idea of liberal nationalism was left to theoretical discussions. As a result, the German state created in 1871 was the chauvinistic, centralized and authoritarian product of the ideals of the bureaucracy and the nobility. Because of the demands of the rapidly growing industrial economy for an authoritarian state, Bismarck and other leaders failed to transmit a national and liberal message to the people. The direction of domestic and foreign policy fell into the hands of narrow-minded Pan-Germans, who led Germany into World War I. After Versailles, petty bourgeois jealousy of other European states, which had expanded without being hindered by internal disunity, led them to glorify a strong central government, which, during the depression of the 1930s, became a dictatorship. R. Mueller

145. Heuss, Theodor. DEUTSCHER GEIST UND DEUTSCHE GESCHICHTE [German spirit and German history]. *Merkur* 1957 11(6): 505-519. It is difficult for foreigners to understand the history of the unification of Germany, because they overlook the fact that regional differences remained greater than in any other European national state. Hitler's *Machtergreifung* must be explained by the specific historical situation (defeat in war, destruction of the traditional political and social order, and lack of parliamentary experience), and not simply by the German character. The inclination toward doctrinairism and imperialism is not a phenomenon peculiar to Germany alone; the French, the Spanish, the English and the Russians have also practiced imperialism in modern times. It is, however, possible to speak of a particular German affinity for abstraction in thought, which began with Protestantism. O. Stenzl

146. Hübener, Erhard. LAND UND LEUTE IM DEUTSCHEN HEERE [Land and people in the German army]. *Schmollers Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft* 1957 77(1): 69-94. Surveys the creation and administration of provincial military districts in Germany since 1806, with emphasis on their methods of raising troops. The existence of these districts perpetuated soldierly traditions which were taken over from regional troops of earlier times, and strengthened regional particularism. The author holds that patriotic fervor during national emergencies was always strongest in regions garrisoned with troops that were locally recruited rather than brought in from other parts of Germany. R. Mueller

147. Jacob, Günter. DIE BESONDERHEITEN DER ENTWICKLUNG BEI DER STANDORTVERTEILUNG DER ZIEGELINDUSTRIE IN DEN BEZIRKEN MAGDEBURG UND HALLE [The developmental peculiarities of the distribution of the brick industry in the districts of Magdeburg and Halle]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg* 1956/57 6(3): 397-403. Analyzes the

development of the brick industry near Magdeburg and Halle from the Middle Ages to the present, with emphasis on economic-geographical considerations. Main stress is laid on the period after 1850. C. F. Latour

148. Kemmerich, Max. VOM ELEND DER PARTEIEN [On the misery of the parties]. *Militärpolitisches Forum* 1957 6(10): 6-12. Traces German party history to the present, and advocates a return to inner religious feeling and political representation according to interests. F. B. M. Hollyday

149. Liss, Ulrich. ERFAHRUNGEN UND GEDÄNKEN ZUM I-C WESEN [Experiences and thoughts relating to military intelligence]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1957 7(1): 616-627. Includes a brief history of the development of the German (Prussian) military intelligence service during the 19th and 20th centuries, and an analysis of its structural changes in the period between the two world wars. C. F. Latour

150. Schnitzler, Elisabeth. "DIE REKTORKETTE"--EINE HISTORISCHE STUDIE ["The Rector's Chain"--a historical study]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Universität Rostock* 1955/56 5(3): 311-314. A review of this academic tradition, with emphasis on the University of Rostock, from the Middle Ages to the present. C. F. Latour

151. Thieme, Karl. DER FILM "DU UND MANCHER KAMERAD" [The Film "Du und Mancher Kamerad"]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1957 8(11): 687-691. Criticizes a 1956 East German historical film for distortion of historical events to fit Russian Communist teachings. The film deals with German history since 1914. F. B. M. Hollyday

152. Unsigned. TAIPEI KUNG-TS'ANG HEGEL CHU-SHU CHI CH'I YEN-CHIU PI-P'ING LIEN-HO MU-LU [A comprehensive bibliography of the public collections in Taipei on Hegel's works and the dissertations on them]. *Hsueh-shu Chi-k'an* 1955 3(4): 148-153. Deals with a variety of material useful for the study of German thought in general and of Hegel's life and career in particular. Chen Tsu-lung

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 120, 190, 208

153. Cooney, E. W. (Ruskin College, Oxford). THE ORIGINS OF THE VICTORIAN MASTER BUILDERS. *Economic History Review* 1955 8(2): 167-176. Traces and explains "the development of the large building firms which provided Victorian England with one of its typical industrial characters, the master builder." J. A. S. Grenville

154. Hacker, Andrew (Cornell Univ.). ORIGINAL SIN VS. UTOPIA IN BRITISH SOCIALISM. *Review of Politics* 1956 18 (2): 184-206. Points out the two opposing views of human nature which have existed within the British labor movement: the intelligentsia's belief in the perfectibility of man and in the possibility of a new kind of society, and the administrator's and trade-unionist's acceptance of Original Sin as part of human nature, which has confined them to the goal of the Welfare State. P. Podjed

155. Hollingsworth, T. H. A DEMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE BRITISH DUCAL FAMILIES. *Population Studies* 1957 11(1): 4-26. Examines the changing expectations of fertility and mortality of British ducal families from medieval times to the present day. J. A. S. Grenville

156. Jarvis, R. C. SOURCES FOR THE HISTORY OF PORTS. *Journal of Transport History* 1957 3(2): 76-93. Examines the sources available for a study of the history of British ports from the 13th to the 19th centuries. J. A. S. Grenville

157. Lane, Herbert. THE CHANNEL TUNNEL. *Cahiers de Bruges* 1955 5(1): 49-54. An account of British objections to building a tunnel across the English Channel in the period 1800-1930. The arguments against the tunnel were based on military and also on financial considerations. The author

examines these arguments in the light of the need for Austria to assume an active role in European affairs, and concludes that none of the objections to the tunnel are still valid. *Carla Rich*

158. Lane, Nicholas. THE ORIGIN OF LLOYD'S. *Story Today* 1957 7(12): 848-853. A brief survey of the history of Lloyd's of London, from its beginning in Lloyd's coffeehouse in 17th century London to the time of its recognition in the 19th century as the world's foremost marine insurance agency. *E. D. Johnson*

159. Rattray, R. F. THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE LABOUR PARTY. *Quarterly Review* 1957 295(613): 249-59. Describes the beginnings of the British Labour Party with the foundation in 1881 of the Social Democratic Federation, and subsequent groups, especially the Fabians. The author discusses the initial political success of the Party in the election of 1906, and the first and second Labour governments, and then attempts to explain why the Party has failed when in power. *Ch. Le Guin*

HABSBURG EMPIRE

160. Görner, Josef. ČESKÁ ZEMĚDELSKÁ RADA [The Agricultural Council for Bohemia]. *Sborník Archivních Prací* 1957 7(1): 186-212. Sketches the organizational structure of the Agricultural Council (1873-1942), the most important function of which was the general promotion of agriculture in Bohemia. The author discusses the potential archival value of the records of the Council, and concludes that they are of interest from the historical as well as the present-day agricultural point of view. *G. R. Schroubek*

161. Johnston, W. B. (Canterbury University College, New Zealand), and I. Crkvenčić. (Geographical Institute, Univ. of Zagreb). EXAMPLES OF CHANGING PEASANT AGRICULTURE IN CROATIA, YUGOSLAVIA. *Economic Geography* 1957 33(1): 50-71. Discusses the distinctive agricultural changes that have taken place in the two regions of the Karst and the Danube Basin during the last hundred years. The fundamental influences that have persisted throughout the period are the penetration of new and powerful commercial incentives and the decay of traditional subsistence economy. *G. A. Mugge*

162. Macek, Josef. O TRÍDNÍM BOJI ZA FEUDALISMU [Class warfare during the period of feudalism]. *Československý Casopis Historický* 1957 5(2): 289-301. Since 1945, Czech and Slovak historians have revealed that class struggle is a chief factor in the making of history. In this investigation of Czech and Slovak monographic literature, the author does not try to make generalizations beyond the scope of Czechoslovakia's history. He emphasizes that not only the struggle of the masses, but also the fight of the individual against his oppressor, is part of class warfare. It is to be hoped that the directions of the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will create lively critical discussion, which will enrich the thinking of historians, especially on methodological questions. *F. Wagner*

163. Marek, F. (Central Committee, Communist Party of Austria). AUSTROMARXISMUS A DISKUSE O PROGRAMU SOCIALISTICKÉ STRANY RAKOUSKÁ [Austro-Marxism and the discussion on the program of the Austrian Socialist Party]. *Nová Mysl* 1957 (10): 942-949. Discusses the transformation in the political line of Austrian Social Democracy during the last fifty years, referring to the views of Marx and Fritz Adler, Karl Kautsky, Otto Bauer and Karl Renner. Although Austro-Marxism was always opportunistic, the complete estrangement of the Austrian Socialist Party from Marxism took place only after the Second World War. *G. R. Schroubek*

164. Weinzierl-Fischer, Erika. ÖSTERREICH'S KLERUS UND DIE ARBEITERSCHAFT. IHR VERHALTEN IM 19. JAHRHUNDERT NACH QUELLEN [The Austrian clergy and the workers. Their attitude in the 19th century according to source materials]. *Wort und Wahrheit* 1957 12(8): 613-620. The Austrian workers deserted the church because of the blindness of Austrian Catholicism to the problems of mass

industrialization. In contemporary visitation reports of the Austrian bishops, social questions are very rarely, if at all, mentioned. Preoccupation with the question of Church-State relations, after the suspension of the 1855 Concordat in 1870, caused the Church to neglect the labor problem.

O. Stenzl

ITALY

165. Basso, Lelio. PETITE HISTOIRE D'UNE DEMOCRATIE MANQUEE [Short history of the failure of a democracy]. *Esprit* 1955 23(9): 1483-1501. A brief essay on Italian history from 1866 to the Fascist period. The author contends that Benedetto Croce, in his *A History of Italy* 1871-1915, did not give any real explanation of the birth of Fascism, because, as an anti-Fascist, he was led to build a kind of ideal Italy and to oppose it to the brutal reality of Fascism. *H. Monteagle*

166. Saville, Lloyd (Duke Univ.). STATISTICAL SAMPLING: AN ADAPTATION TO ITALIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. *Economic History Review* 1956 9(2): 298-312. Shows how the application of statistical sampling throws light on Italian economic development in the past, provides insight into current problems, and makes possible the more precise prediction of future developments. From his analysis, the author concludes: 1) political unification does not seem to have resulted in economic unity; 2) population groups exhibit growing rather than declining differences in economic well-being, and 3) living standards have been more varied in urban than in rural areas. Urban areas attract population despite shortage of farm labor and unemployment in the towns. The living standards of the North advance but not those of the South. The benefits of Italian unity have not been shared universally. *J. A. S. Grenville*

167. Spellanzon, Cesare. L'ITALIA VISTA E GIUDICATA DA UNO STUDIOSO AMERICANO [Italy as seen and judged by an American scholar]. *Società* 1957 13(2): 408-421. Examines the last part of H. Stuart Hughes' *Italy and the United States*, translated and printed in Florence in 1956. Although Spellanzon does not agree with many of the opinions expressed in the book, he believes it worthy of attention, particularly because it indicates a growing American interest in Italy, a land which Americans have traditionally known about, but not considered in any important way. *A. F. Rolle*

168. Villari, Luigi. PASQUALE VILLARI E LO SPIRITO DEL RISORGIMENTO [Pasquale Villari and the spirit of the Risorgimento]. *Rassegna Italiana di Politica e di Cultura* 1957 34(312/339): 270-278. An appreciation, by a member of the Villari family, of this early patriot's service to the cause of the Risorgimento. Pasquale Villari's life spanned the period from the revolutions of 1848 to the end of World War I. During that long period he was intimately associated with the emergence of modern Italy as a nation. *A. F. Rolle*

NETHERLANDS

169. Brugmans, Henri. SOCIALISME ET RELIGION: CONSIDÉRATIONS SUR UNE EXPÉRIENCE PRATIQUE [Socialism and religion: remarks on a practical experience]. *Cahiers de Bruges* 1955 5(1): 43-47. Outlines the conflict of Dutch Socialism with Christianity. The problem of religion in the school system was the determining factor in the division of the Socialist party into agnostic, Catholic and Protestant sections in the early 20th century. The Socialists, in spite of their division on religious questions, have retained their political unity. *Carla Rich*

POLAND

170. Borowski, Stanisław. ROZWÓJ MECHANIZACJI PRACY W ROLNICTWIE WIELKOPOLSKI W LATACH 1823-1890 [The development of the mechanization of labor in the agriculture of Great Poland in the years 1823-1890]. *Roczniki Dziejów Społecznych i Gospodarczych* 1956 18: 131-238. In the agriculture of Great Poland, agrarian reforms and the mechanization of labor advanced simultaneously. The author examines this technical progress for

the periods 1823-1860 and 1860-1890. The widespread distribution of the treadmill after the year 1823 and of the steam engine after 1860 were the most important factors in the mechanization process. Modern plows, seed drills, threshing machines, cultivators, reapers and many other implements became more common, especially on the farms of the larger proprietors. J. Topolski

171. Treła, Jan. INFORMACJA O ARCHIWUM ZAKŁADÓW "KRUSCHE I ENDER" W PABIANICACH [Information about the archives of the factory "Krusche and Ender" at Pabianice]. *Roczniki Dziejów Społecznych i Gospodarczych* 1957 18: 410-414. Information on the history and contents of this archival collection. J. Topolski

172. Wereszycki, Henryk. PESYMIZM BŁĘDNYCH TEZ [The pessimism of wrong theses]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(4/5): 13-30. A speech delivered during the discussion at the conference of 14-17 April 1957 in Sulejówk on the draft of the "History of Poland, volume 2: 1764-1864." The author believes that this book projects into the past ideas of the present, which, though suitable for Peoples' Poland, are not applicable to the period in question. Thus the problems of the struggle for social advancement and for national independence are regarded as one inseparable whole. Only revolutionary movements are considered to be patriotic, whereas all efforts to regain independence led by the aristocracy or bourgeoisie are condemned. The author thinks that it was possible even for openly reactionary movements to be patriotic and to aim at the recovery of independence; on the other hand, certain "anti-feudal" peasant movements were concerned only with the improvement of their own social status. Denial of such facts by the authors of the book leads them to make numerous, often unjustified, charges of betrayal of the national cause, and thus gives an unbalanced, pessimistic interpretation of the history of post-partition Poland. A. F. Dygnaś
See also: 4: 173, 428

173. --. [DISCUSSION OF THE DRAFT OF VOLUME 2 OF THE "HISTORY OF POLAND"]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(4/5): 3-12, 31-71, 79-216. At a conference held in Sulejówk from 14 to 17 April 1957, an analysis was made of the draft of the "History of Poland, volume 2: 1764-1864," prepared under the auspices of the Historical Institute of the Polish Academy, and published by Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe (Warsaw, 1957). About 150 scholars from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, the German Democratic Republic, Rumania, Hungary and the Soviet Union participated and of these 63 took part in the discussion. Of the papers read and the contributions to the discussion, 45 are published under the headings: opinions of participants; replies of the authors of individual chapters of the book, and concluding remarks of its editors. In addition to numerous criticisms of the presentation of individual facts, certain general issues were also prominent. These included, *inter alia*: 1) criticism of the periodization of the work, especially the choice of 1764 as its opening date, instead of the date of the disappearance of Poland as an independent state, which even such foreign historians as Jaroslav Sidák (Zagreb) considered more appropriate; 2) criticism of the pessimistic interpretation of Polish post-partition history, and 3) almost unanimous criticism of the treatment of Polish history in isolation from the general background of European history. Among the other problems, more limited in scope, which caused heated discussion were: the role played by Prince Adam Czartoryski (even historians from the Balkan countries defended him against the interpretation of the book); military aspects of the uprising of 1831, with emphasis on the military leadership; the national consciousness of the peasantry, and the betrayal of the national cause by many members of the upper classes. See also: 4: 172, 428 A. F. Dygnaś

PORUGAL

See: 133

RUSSIA

See also: 130, 135

174. Baykov, Alexander (Univ. of Birmingham). THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIA. *Economic His-*

tory Review 1955 7(2): 137-149. The main reasons for the lag in Russian economic development lay in the unfavorable distribution of resources and manpower which constituted great handicaps to heavy industry. The overcoming of these obstacles explains the rapid advancement of Russian industry since the First World War. P. Podjed

175. Bock, Ernest. THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION IN TODAY'S PERSPECTIVE. *History Today* 1957 7(12): 830-839. A reappraisal of the Russian Revolution of 1917 in the light of present-day Soviet power. The author believes that the political revolution was insignificant in comparison with the economic and cultural revolution that has taken place in the 40 years since. The drive for world Communism or world socialism has been less powerful than the forces of Russian nationalism and imperialism. E. D. Johnson

176. Czernetz, Karl. DAS SCHICKSAL EINER REVOLUTION. VON RUSSLAND BIS UNGARN--40 JAHRE NACH DER RUSSISCHEN, 1 JAHR NACH DER UNGARISCHEN VOLKSERHEBUNG [The fate of a revolution. From Russia to Hungary--40 years after the Russian, one year after the Hungarian rising]. *Zukunft* 1957 (10): 249-254. Points to the decline of Socialist principles in the Soviet state from the time of the 1917 revolution to the present. C. F. Latour

177. Michałowski, Roman (New York Univ.). CON-
STANTS IN RUSSIAN FOREIGN POLICY. *Polish Review* 1957 2(2/3): 57-70. The Soviet Union's drive to control the Near East had its antecedents in the Near Eastern policies of the 19th century Czars. Alexander I and Napoleon co-operated in, and later fought over, this objective, and the Crimean and the Russo-Turkish wars centered on the establishment of Russian influence in the Near East. The Soviet Union continued to pursue this goal, and in 1921 formed an alliance with Turkey which recognized Soviet interests in the Near East. The Soviet-German Non-Aggression Pact of 1939 and the subsequent estrangement of the pact partners were also the results of Soviet claims to undisputed control in the Near and Middle East. After the German attack on Russia in 1941, the Soviet government realized that the West would endorse its Near Eastern aspirations if threatened with the possibility of a separate Soviet-German peace. R. Mueller

178. Schultz, Lothar (Göttingen Univ.). DIE SOWJE-TISCHE VÖLKERRECHTSLEHRE [Soviet theories of international law]. *Jahrbuch für Internationales Recht* 1955 5: 78-92. The Soviet attitude to international law from 1917 to the present has passed through four different stages: 1) V. Grabar's acceptance of the validity of international law for the Soviet Union (1917-1924); 2) E. Korovin's and E. Paschukanis' theory of separate, incompatible Marxist and bourgeois theories of international law (1924-1938); 3) A. Vishinski's theory of the Soviet Union as the only honest and true defender of a universally applicable international law, and 4) from Stalin's 1950 essay on Marxism and linguistics, a return to Korovin's and Paschukanis' theory, to the present. The use of these various theories has been governed by political expediency. P. Podjed

179. Seton-Watson, Hugh. 1917-1957: AN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE. *Problems of Communism* 1957 6(6): 1-5. The October Revolution was a unique event produced by two unique factors: 1) the decay and rottenness of the Czarist regime and the inability of the Provisional Government to cope with the events of 1917, and 2) the genius of Lenin, who believed that he represented history. In order to evaluate properly the achievements of the USSR, it should be compared with the last effective Czarist ministry under Nicholas II, during which Stolypin attempted to establish a class of independent farmers. Although not completely democratic, Russia was not far from the contemporary position of freedom in the Western democracies. Today crassness and brutality have replaced the nascent democratic developments in the Russia of the period 1900-1917. Forty years after the Revolution of 1917, only an empty dogma remains. S. L. Speronis

180. Zenkovsky, Serge A. (Russian Research Center, Harvard Univ.). THE RUSSIAN CHURCH SCHISM: ITS BACKGROUND AND REPERCUSSIONS. *Russian Review* 1957 (4): 37-58. Discusses the origins of the Russian church schism in the 16th century, its subsequent development, and the varying policies of the Imperial government toward the schismatics. The author concludes that the persecutions of the Old Believers alienated them from the Imperial regime: "... in the decisive years of struggle between the two Westernized opponents—the revolutionary radicals and the monarchy—the traditionalists were not on the side of the throne." Based on primary sources, with extensive bibliographical notes on works dealing with the schism.

Journal (D. von Mohrenschlacht)

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA (including GREENLAND)

181. Gad, Finn (Copenhagen). MATERIALIEN ZUR JÄNGSTEN GESTALTUNG DER GRÖNLANDFRAGE. GRÖNLAND UND DER ÜBRIGE NORDEN [Materials concerning the most recent development of the Greenland question. Greenland and the Scandinavian countries]. *Europa Archiv* 1957 12(10): 9852-9854. A short survey of the historical and social development of Greenland and its relations with the Scandinavian countries from the 10th century to the present. The author emphasizes changes between 1800 and 1953 in the status of Greenland within the Danish state.

O. Stenzl

SPAIN

see also: 189

182. Bartlett, C. J. (University College, London). THE QUESTION OF RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN SPAIN IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. *Journal of Ecclesiastical History* 1957 8(2): 205-216. Traces the growth of freedom of worship in Spain, with special emphasis on the period 1837-46. The author concludes that although Protestantism was safeguarded to some extent as a result of external pressure, the relaxation of intolerance was mainly due to anti-clericalism in Spain. Based on published sources and British diplomatic reports. P. H. Hardacre

183. García Yagüe, Juan. PROBLEMATICA HISTORICO-LEGISLATIVA DE LAS ESCUELAS DEL MAGISTERIO EN ESPAÑA [Historical-legislative problems of the teacher training schools in Spain]. *Revista Española de Pedagogía* (Spain) 1955 13(48): 15-27. An account of Spanish legislation after 1857 in reference to teacher training schools, noting the political circumstances that influenced it.

E. Serráma Cirici, Sch. P. (IHE 10735)

184. Gullino, Cesare A. IL MEDITERRANEO E LA SPAGNA [The Mediterranean and Spain]. *Nuova Antologia di Lettere, Arti e Scienze* 1956 91(1868): 465-474. A brief historical sketch of Spain's position as a Mediterranean power, concluding that recent world events and the development of modern Spain justify Mediterranean ambitions which would have been inappropriate in the 19th century.

R. J. Mayne

185. Salazar Chapela, Esteban. BREVE HISTORIA DE LAS CORRIDAS DE TOROS [A brief history of bullfighting]. *Revista Shell* (Venezuela) 1957 6(24): 68-71. Traces the development of bullfighting in Spain from medieval times and concludes that it is today an anachronism. H. Kantor

Latin America

(including the CARIBBEAN ISLANDS)

186. Arboleda, José Rafael (S. J.). LA ANTROPOLOGIA CULTURAL DEL INDIGENA COLOMBIANO [The cultural anthropology of the Colombian Indian]. *Universitas* (Colombia) 1955 (8): 123-142. A general study of the gradual incorporation of the native into Western Christian culture, pointing out the different stages in this process: acceptance, adaption and retention. The author refers to the great civilizing influence of the missionaries, especially the Jesuits, in Colombia.

Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 10948)

187. Bakula Patiño, José Miguel. COLOMBIA Y EL PERU. RELACIONES CULTURALES [Colombia and Peru. Cultural relations]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1957 44(507-509): 85-98. Essay written in tribute to the numerous Colombian writers, diplomats and political exiles who have contributed to the cultural life of Peru, and to Peruvians who have done the same for Colombia. The author maintains that a special affinity has existed between the two countries, despite their military and diplomatic quarrels. D. Bushnell

188. Ballesteros Gaibrois, M. EL TRASPLANTE CULTURAL DE EUROPA A AMERICA [The transplanting of European culture to America]. *Revista Javeriana* (Colombia) 1955 44(217): 71-79. Discusses the effects and cultural influence of Spanish colonization on [Latin] America and maintains that this influence was European rather than specifically Spanish.

Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 10960)

189. Bonet de Sotillo, Dolores. EL TRAFICO ILEGAL EN LAS COLONIAS ESPAÑOLAS [Illegal traffic in the Spanish colonies]. *Cultura Universitaria* (Venezuela) 1955 48/49: 10-35. Survey of the Spanish mercantile system with reference to the colonies, dealing at some length with the questions of piracy and contraband.

Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 11022)

190. Burns, Sir Alan. TOWARDS A CARIBBEAN FEDERATION. *Foreign Affairs* 1955/56 34(1): 128-140. A brief description of the historical development of the British West Indies by a former governor of British Honduras, pointing out the social, political and economic progress achieved under British rule, with particular reference to the formation of the British Caribbean Federation.

P. Podjed

191. Freyre, Gilberto. MICROSCOPIC HISTORY: A MEETING OF INFLUENCES. *Diogenes* 1957 (18): 1-23. Examines the early relations between Brazil and France by means of a description of some of the activities of the numerous French businessmen, petty technicians and artisans who apparently exerted considerable influence on Brazilian life during the 19th century. Since their influence remained so obscure that they are not recorded in official documents, the author had to make use of such sources as commercial reports compiled by consuls, letters or family archives, newspaper advertisements, and confessions and denunciations in the Holy Office "concerning Brazilian territory."

G. A. Mugge

192. Gandía, Enrique de. POLITICA DE LOS EE. UU. DURANTE LA GUERRA DE INDEPENDENCIA IBEROAMERICANA [United States' policy during the war of Latin American independence]. *Nueva Democracia* (USA) 1955 35(4): 14-18. Describes the behavior of the United States during the period of the movement for Latin American independence, mentioning particularly the territorial gains and benefits that the U.S. obtained. The author concludes that, although it remained neutral in a material sense, the USA helped the separatists morally by recognizing their independence.

Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 11227)

193. Giraldo Jaramillo, Gabriel. LAS COLECCIONES DE LA BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL [The collections of the Biblioteca Nacional]. *Bolívar* (Colombia) 1955 (43): 601-610. States that the earliest collections of books and paintings in this library were formed from materials of monastery libraries of the colonial era. This refutes the popular belief that there was no cultural life in the Spanish colonies. A number of paintings from the library are reproduced, almost all of them dating from the 19th century.

Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 11046)

194. Gómez Latorre, Armando. LOS IMPRESORES DE LA LIBERTAD [The printers of liberty]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1957 44(507-509): 120-135. Brief study, incorporating some new research, on the Espinosa de los Monteros family, four different members of which served as printers in different parts of Colombia in the late colonial and early national periods. The family made an important contribution to the patriot cause, notably

Diego, who helped Antonio Narino print the Declaration of the Rights of Man. D. Bushnell

195. Ismodes Cairo, Aníbal. TIEMPO Y ESPACIO DE AMERICA [Time and space in America]. *Estudios Americanos* (Spain) 1955 9(45): 549-575. A philosophical-cultural essay on various topics relating to the history of [Latin] America. G. Céspedes del Castillo (IHE 10897)

196. Martínez Montero, Homero. EL RIO URUGUAY. GEOGRAFIA, HISTORIA Y GEOPOLITICA DE SUS AGUAS Y SUS ISLAS [The river Uruguay. Geography, history and geopolitics of the river and its islands]. *Revista Histórica* (Uruguay) 1955 23(67-69). Continued from *ibid.*, 1954 21(61-63): 1-328, and 22(64-66): 84-318. Reproduces (at the back of the volume) 36 maps of the basin of the Uruguay River, drawn between the beginning of the 17th century and 1936. Rocío Caracuel Moyano (IHE 10949)

197. Parra Pérez, C [aracciolo]. NOTA SOBRE LA GUERRA DE INDEPENDENCIA EN AMERICA LATINA [Note on the war of independence in Latin America]. *Cultura Universitaria* (Venezuela) 1955 48/49: 67-74.

Describes the methods to be used in the study of the independence movement in Spanish America, stating that its internal causes must be analyzed first, generalization avoided, and each of the wars dealt with separately. The extremes of the romantic and the overly-scientific approach should be avoided. Social, economic, commercial and administrative causes should not be ignored, nor should foreign influences on the independence movement be underestimated. Finally, the colonies must be regarded as Spanish rather than as native political entities.

Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 11223)

198. Pölit Moreno, Eduardo. DISCURSO DE ORDEN DE LA SESION SOLEMNE DEL I CONCEJO CONMEMORATIVA DEL CDDX ANIVERSARIO DE LA FUNDACION DE LA MUY NOBLE Y MUY LEAL CIUDAD DE SAN FRANCISCO DE QUITO [Speech made at the solemn session of the First Council to commemorate the 420th anniversary of the foundation of the Most Noble and Loyal city of San Francisco de Quito]. *Museo Histórico* (Ecuador) 1955 (21): XV-XXX. Extols the devotion of this Ecuadorian city to the Virgin Mary, tracing it from the city's foundation to the present day, with special reference to the possibility of the existence of a relation between the cult of the Virgin and the pre-Spanish one of Marfa Meseia. Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 10958)

199. Proctor, Jesse H., Jr. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE IDEA OF FEDERATION OF THE BRITISH CARIBBEAN TERRITORIES. *Caribbean Quarterly* (British West Indies) 1957 5(1): 5-33. Traces all attempts at, and proposals for, the federation of all or part of the British Caribbean territories from 1825 to 1945. H. Kantor

200. Restrepo Sáenz, José María. LOS MORALES Y LA INDEPENDENCIA [The Morales and independence]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1957 44(507-509): 81-84. Brief note on Francisco Morales Fernández, one of the martyrs of Colombian independence, and his two sons, Francisco and Antonio. D. Bushnell

201. Sánchez, Víctor. LA ARAUCANIA, ANGOL Y EL INDIO [La Araucanía, Angol and the Indian]. *Atenea* (Chile) 1955 (357): 310-332. Data on the history of this region of Chile and on Indian opposition to the Spanish and later to the Chilean governments, from the 16th to the 19th century, with special reference to the city of Angol, which was destroyed six times by the Indians.

G. Céspedes del Castillo (IHE 11027)

202. Smith, M. G. (ed.). DARK PURITAN. THE LIFE AND WORK OF NORMAN PAUL. *Caribbean Quarterly* (British West Indies) 1957 5(1): 34-47. Following a brief introduction, prints the first section of the autobiography of Norman Paul of Grenada, leader of a religious cult on that island. This manuscript pictures life in the Caribbean islands in greater detail than any other published account. Article to be continued. H. Kantor

203. Tomic, Radomir (Santiago, Chile). LATIN AMERICA: A CONTINENT IN CRISIS. *India Quarterly* 1957 13 (3): 193-206. Compares the antecedents of national independence in the United States and in various South American countries, and emphasizes that, whereas the federal structure of the U.S. developed toward greater cohesion and centralization, the Latin American nations were increasingly divided. South American national rivalries result primarily from unstable governments, economic dependence on wealthier countries and low living standards. The United States should combat these ills by giving more economic relief and political guidance to South America, thus making possible the eventual economic integration of the Western hemisphere. R. Mueller

204. Unsigned. BIBLIOGRAFIA MEXICANA [Mexican bibliography]. *Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional* (Mexico) 1955 6(1): 38-52. Reprint of an anonymous article published in the Mexican magazine *La Sociedad* on 13 November 1864. It contains some general comments on Mexican bibliography and an alphabetical catalogue of the journals published in Mexico from 1722 to 1863, giving the length of duration of each publication. Official periodicals are listed separately. Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 10934)

205. Woolrich B. BIBLIOTECAS PUBLICAS Y PRIVADAS DE MEXICO [Public and private libraries in Mexico]. *Boletín Bibliográfico de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público* (Mexico) 1955 (37): 5. First installment of a chronological account of the establishment of the various public and private libraries in Mexico. This article includes data on those founded between 1534 and 1867.

Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 11048)

206. Zorraquín Becí, Ricardo. LA ESTRUCTURA SOCIAL DEL ESTADO INDIANO [The social structure of the Indies state]. *Mercurio Peruano* (Peru) 1955 36(337): 258-267. States that this social structure was based on the union of three main elements: 1) the Church, whose decisive influence waned in the second half of the 18th century; 2) the bureaucracy, which underwent an important transformation with the introduction of the system of *Intendencias*; 3) a social and economic element created by the cities and cabildos. Rocío Caracuel Moyano (IHE 11173)

207. --. PROTESTANTISM IN LATIN AMERICA. *Religion in Life* 1957/58 27(1): Shaull, M. Richard (Campinas Theological Seminary), BRAZIL, pp. 5-14. Stockwell, B. Foster (Union Theological Seminary, Buenos Aires) ARGENTINA AND URUGUAY, pp. 15-23. Money, Herbert (National Evangelical Council of Peru), PERU, pp. 24-34. Baez-Camargo, G. (Union Evangelical Seminary, Mexico City), MEXICO, pp. 35-44. Remba, Alberto (Editor, *La Nueva Democracia*), THE REFORMATION COMES TO HISPANIC AMERICA, pp. 45-53. Surveys the growth and development of Protestantism in five Latin American countries, summarizing the peculiar problems and characteristics of each. In Brazil, Protestantism's vitality, demonstrated through theological education, social concern and ecumenical interest, attracted converts because of its contrast with the failure of Roman Catholicism to meet the needs of the people. In Argentina, Roman Catholic activity has presented more competition since 1934. In Peru, in spite of Catholic interference, the state has upheld Protestant rights, but here, as in Argentina and Uruguay, the Protestant church has recently been divided by denominationalism and theological controversy. Mexican restrictions against all religious bodies are not generally enforced, but Protestantism, although growing rapidly, has failed to take advantage of the opportunity for educational work. The last article in the series summarizes the impact of Protestantism on nominally Catholic Latin America, and concludes that it has been a powerful social force. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

United States of America

See also: 124, 132, 140, 167, 192, 203

210. Chandler, Alfred D. Jr. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology). MANAGEMENT DECENTRALIZATION: AN HISTORICAL ANALYSIS. *Business History Review* 1956

112: 111-174. Investigates the management structure of large American corporations over the past 50 years, and establishes a close connection between the nature of a company's business and its administrative organization. Firms whose activities have cut across established industry lines have tended toward product decentralization, while those specializing in one line of products have decentralized on a geographical basis. C. F. Latour

211. Miller, Perry (Harvard Univ.). THE SHAPING OF THE AMERICAN CHARACTER. New England Quarterly 1955 28(4): 435-454. In analyzing the Puritan, Revolutionary and Romantic conception of social identity, the author concludes that the American dilemma of extreme self-consciousness is due to the deliberate conception of American personality as being fixed in one eternal, unchangeable pattern. P. Podjed

212. Roberts, Merrill J. (Univ. of Florida). THE MOTOR TRANSPORTATION REVOLUTION. Business History Review 1956 30(1): 57-95. Analyzes the evolution of the American motor transportation industry from the turn of the century through four major chronological divisions. The author stresses the different developmental patterns of various motor carrier classifications, the competition between rail and road interests, and the effects of state and federal regulations. C. F. Latour

213. Schlebecker, John T. (Iowa State College). DAIRY JOURNALISM: STUDIES IN SUCCESSFUL FARM JOURNALISM. Agricultural History 1957 31(4): 23-33. Dairy journalism became established between 1883 and 1885, though many short-lived dairy journals had appeared from 1852 on. The Jersey Bulletin, begun in 1883, and Hoard's Dairymen, begun in 1885, were still being published in 1957. These two journals had large potential audiences and had a reliable source of revenue in advertisements for the many varieties of centrifugal cream separators which appeared after 1879. They were run by competent business men, carried on campaigns on vital issues, and were directed so that their viewpoints were adapted to those of their readers. Based upon a review of editorial policies of dairy farm papers published between 1852 and 1950. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

214. Socolofsky, Homer E. (Kansas State College). THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CAPPER FARM PRESS. Agricultural History 1957 31(4): 34-43. Arthur Capper entered the field of farm journalism in 1900, when he acquired the eight-year-old Missouri Valley Farmer. He had been a printer since 1884, and the publisher of a weekly newspaper since 1893. Capper continued to acquire new journals over the years, some of which he continued and some of which he consolidated with others. As a result of his skillful operation and good newspaper practice, Capper became a leading figure in the American farm press. By 1950, he published six farm journals, two daily newspapers, a monthly home magazine, and a weekly paper. Based upon manuscripts in the files of Capper Publications and upon interviews. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

215. Sung, Hsi (Taipei, Taiwan). CHUNG-KUO TSAO-CH'I LIU-MEI HSUEH-SHENG SHIH-LUEH [A brief historical account of early Chinese students in America]. Chiao-yu Yu Wen-hua 1955 6(10): 12-17. Describes the history of Chinese students in the United States from the time of Yung Wing, the first Chinese student to graduate from an American university (1854), to 1875. The role of some important local Chinese student organizations of the period in promoting cultural understanding between America and China is also reviewed. Chen Tsu-lung

216. Throne, Mildred (Iowa State Historical Society). SUGGESTED RESEARCH ON RAILROAD AID TO THE FARMER WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO IOWA AND KANSAS. Agricultural History 1957 31(4): 50-56. Indicates that much information on activities undertaken by railroads to aid farmers can be found in newspapers, farm

journals, and published material in libraries and museums. A thorough study of a single railroad's work or of the work of various railroads in one area should reveal the important agricultural results accruing from the presence of railroads, the influence of their land policies, the effects of their colonization endeavors, and the importance of their research and farm education in agricultural methods suited to the Great Plains. Based upon contemporary periodicals. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

217. Weaver, Glenn (Trinity College, Hartford). THE SOCIETY FOR THE INCREASE OF THE MINISTRY: A BRIEF CENTENNIAL HISTORY. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1957 26(4): 294-308. A brief survey of the work of this society, showing that since its founding in 1857 it has expended one million dollars for the support of candidates for the priesthood.

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

218. Wesley, Charles H. DO NEGROES BELIEVE IN THEMSELVES? Negro History Bulletin 1957 21(1): 2, 9-15. Pleads for a renewed emphasis on the study and teaching of Negro history as an aid to better race relations. Such study should reveal the rich Negro background in African culture, call attention to the Negro contribution to America's heritage, and help give Negroes a faith in themselves as a distinct people. L. Gara

219. Wriston, Henry M. (President Emeritus, Brown Univ.). THE SECRETARY OF STATE ABROAD. Foreign Affairs 1955/56 34(4): 523-541. Discusses changes in the political structure and world atmosphere, brought about by a decentralization of diplomacy, which has made necessary the increasing travel of the Secretary of State. The author concludes that the disadvantages of this practice outweigh its advantages. P. Podjed

220. --. [TERCENTENARY ISSUE]. Jewish Quarterly Review 1955 45(4): Stern, Horace, THE FIRST JEWISH SETTLERS IN AMERICA: THEIR STRUGGLE FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM, pp. 289-296. Neuman, Abraham, OUR HISTORIC HORIZONS, pp. 297-317. Lookstein, Joseph H., TRADITIONAL JUDAISM IN AMERICA: PROBLEMS AND ACHIEVEMENTS, pp. 318-333. Bokser, Ben Zion, CONSERVATIVE JUDAISM IN AMERICA, pp. 334-349. Freehof, Solomon B., REFORM JUDAISM IN AMERICA, pp. 350-362. Pfeiffer, Robert H. (Harvard and Boston Univ.), THE TEACHING OF HEBREW IN COLONIAL AMERICA, pp. 363-373. Orlinsky, Harry M. (Hebrew Union College, New York), JEWISH BIBLICAL SCHOLARSHIP IN AMERICA, pp. 374-412. Silberschlag, Eisig (Hebrew Teachers College, Brookline, Massachusetts), HEBREW LITERATURE IN AMERICA: RECORD AND INTERPRETATION, pp. 413-432. Bloch, Joshua, AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORIOGRAPHY: SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE ON THE HISTORY OF THE JEWS IN AMERICA, pp. 433-450. Honor, Leo L. (Dropsie College), THE IMPACT OF THE AMERICAN ENVIRONMENT AND AMERICAN IDEAS ON JEWISH EDUCATION IN THE U.S., pp. 451-496. Weinryb, Bernard D. (Dropsie College), EAST EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION TO THE U.S., pp. 497-528. Duker, A. G., SOME ASPECTS OF THE POLISH-JEWISH RELATIONS IN THE U.S. AFTER 1865, pp. 529-540. Reich, Nathan (Hunter College, New York), THE AMERICANIZATION OF THE JEWISH LABOR MOVEMENT, pp. 540-561. Friedman, Lee M., SOME FURTHER SIDELIGHTS ON AARON LOPEZ, pp. 562-567. Korn, Bertram W., A REAPPRAISAL OF JUDAH TOURO, pp. 568-581. Zeitlin, Solomon (Dropsie College), JEWISH LEARNING IN AMERICA, pp. 582-616. Wolf, Edwin, RECENT BOOKS ON AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORY, pp. 617-621. An issue devoted entirely to commemorative essays celebrating the tercentenary (1654-1954) of the Jewish settlement in North America. Surveys of religious, literary, academic and other aspects of this period are presented. B. W. Korn

B. 1775-1815

GENERAL HISTORY

221. Audiat, Pierre. LES ILLUSIONS DE NAPOLEON [Napoleon's illusions]. *Revue de Paris* 1957 64(7): 141-148. A review article on several recent (1952-1956) French works on all phases of Napoleon's career.

J. A. Clarke

222. Bernal, J. P. LES RAPPORTS SCIENTIFIQUES ENTRE LA GRANDE BRETAGNE ET LA FRANCE AU XVIIIe SIECLE [Scientific relations between Great Britain and France in the 18th century]. *Revue d'Histoire des Sciences* 1956 9(4): 289-306. Contacts between French and British scientists in the 18th century were less frequent than in the previous century, but they produced impressive results, notably in the development of modern chemistry and the science of electricity. Based on the correspondence of the leading savants. J. A. Clarke

223. Checkland, S. G. (Cambridge Univ.). JOHN GLADSTONE AS TRADER AND PLANTER. *Economic History Review* 1955 7(2): 216-229. With each successive breach in the old colonial system--the independence of the United States, the opening up of South America, the changing status of the West Indies, the loosening of the East India Company's grip on the trade to India--many new opportunities were offered to merchants. John Gladstone, the father of the Prime Minister, became interested in free trade with India. During his lifetime, he had also sold American grain to England during the French wars; acquired large estates in the West Indies at the same time; engaged in the China trade, and embarked on projects of railway promotion and speculation. The author uses Gladstone as an example of the change in the outlook of English merchants that took place in the early part of the 19th century. P. Podjed

224. Nys, Carl de. UNE ENIGME DANS LA VIE DE MOZART [An enigma in the life of Mozart]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 (84): 715-724. Mozart was an enthusiastic Freemason, and his work was influenced by this movement. But he was at the same time a devout Catholic whose religious feeling was reflected in his music. *Die Zauberflöte* is his spiritual testament, showing both of these influences. Based on an examination of Mozart's letters and music and on secondary sources. R. C. Delk

225. Robert, Claude-Maurice. QUAND BONAPARTE AMBITIONNAIT D'ETRE KHALIFE DE L'ORIENT [When Bonaparte aspired to be caliph of the East]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 (84): 701-703. When Bonaparte reached Egypt in July 1798, he attempted to seduce the Moslem leaders and populace by announcing his readiness to accept Islam and to effect the conversion of his troops. This act was necessary for the realization of his dream of becoming emperor-caliph of the Orient. R. C. Delk

226. Stimson, Frederick S. (Northwestern Univ.). WILLIAM ROBERTSON'S INFLUENCE ON EARLY AMERICAN LITERATURE. *Americas* 1957 14(1): 37-43. Cites evidence of the influence (to 1831) of Robertson's *History of America* (1777) on U.S. prose and poetry concerning Spanish America. Robertson was an important source of factual data, and contributed also to the spread of popular "fancies" about Spanish iniquity (the "Black Legend") and the noble savage. D. Bushnell

227. Stjernswärd, Brita. LORD KELLIES ARKIV PÅ CAMBO HOUSE I SKOTTLAND [Lord Kellie's archive in Cambo House in Scotland]. *Personhistorisk Tidskrift* 1957 55(3): 122-145. Describes some aspects of the economic and financial relations between England and Sweden (more particularly Göteborg) during the first quarter of the 19th century, with emphasis on the introduction of English (or

Scottish) agricultural equipment and methods in Sweden. Based on letters found in the Cambo House archive.

H. E. Ellersieck

228. Uden, Grant. JOHN WILKINSON AND THE GLORIOUS FIRST OF JUNE. *Mariner's Mirror* 1957 43 (4): 323-325. Publishes in full a letter written by John Wilkinson, who served as steward to the wardroom of H. M. S. "Queen." The letter gives a vivid account of the naval battle between the British and French fleets on 1 June 1794. J. A. S. Grenville

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

229. Caro Baroja, Julio. UN GRUMETE EN EL SAHARA [A cabin boy in the Sahara]. *Africa (Spain)* 1956 13(174): 276-278. An account of the adventures of Alexander Scott in the Cabo Juby region, 1810-1816.

M. Grau Monserrat (IHE 17748)

230. Yaque Laurel, José A. EL VIAJE DE UNA MISIÓN ESPAÑOLA A MEQUINEZ EL AÑO 1800 [The journey of a Spanish mission to Meknès in the year 1800]. *Africa (Spain)* 1955 12(158): 63-65. Publishes an anonymous account (now in the Escorial) of a medical mission consisting of a doctor, a chemist, an interpreter and a monk of the Order of St. Jerome, to Morocco in 1800.

D. Romano Ventura (IHE 11376)

Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

231. Demodos, T. GÁLLOI PRÓXENOI TOÚ MORIÁ TÍN EPOKHÍ TÍS DÉVTERÍS TOURKOKRATÍAS [French consuls in Morea during the second period of Turkish rule]. *Peloponnišiaka* 1956 1: 455-458. Gives information on French consuls in Peloponnesus from 1715, the year of its reoccupation by the Turks, until 1821. Three short letters (1812-1813) from Roussel, the consul in Patras, to the French agent in Navarino are also published. Journal

232. Vianu, Al. MIŞCAREA NATIONAL-ELIBERATOARE SI NICOLAE MAVROGHENI (1787-1790) [The national liberation movement and Nicolae Mavrogheni (1787-1790)]. *Studii. Revista de Iстorie* 1956 9(5): 45-62. Rumanian historians differ in their opinions of the personality and the activities of Prince Mavrogheni. N. Balcescu characterizes him very favorably, as do V. A. Urechia, I. Nistor, C. C. Giurescu and Iorga, whereas Kogălniceanu and Xenopol are highly critical of him. The volunteer units which were formed under Mavrogheni to fight the Turks during this period represented the beginning of what was later to be a national Rumanian army. I. Popinceanu

FRANCE

See also: 253, 276, 326

233. Blacker, J. G. C. SOCIAL AMBITIONS OF THE BOURGEOISIE IN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY FRANCE, AND THEIR RELATION TO FAMILY LIMITATION. *Population Studies* 1957 11(1): 46-63. The 18th century French nobility was not a closed caste; social promotion from the bourgeoisie was possible, although slow and requiring heavy capital expenditure. The aspirations of the bourgeoisie constituted a factor contributing to family limitation and to the decline of the birth rate in France. Although all conclusions on the subject are bound to be tentative, the hypothesis of a link between the desire of Frenchmen to rise in the social scale and a decline in the birth rate appears plausible. J. A. S. Grenville

234. Forster, Robert (Johns Hopkins Univ.). THE DOUBLE AS LANDLORD IN THE REGION OF TOULOUSE AT THE END OF THE OLD REGIME. *Journal of Economic History* 1957 17(2): 224-244. A study of the business habits of the landholding gentry in the diocese of Toulouse in the half-century before the French Revolution discloses their greediness to employ modern agricultural production and marketing methods and provide cereals at stable prices for rapidly rising urban population. This refutes the generally accepted opinion that the majority of the 18th century French nobility were backward and indifferent to the plight of the poor, and explains why they were spared from the worst excesses and expropriations during the Revolution. Based on data from private and municipal archives. R. Mueller

235. Gillespie, Charles (Princeton Univ.). NOTICE BIOGRAPHIQUE DE LAVOISIER PAR MADAME LAVOISIER [A biographical note on Lavoisier by his wife]. *Revue d'Histoire des Sciences* 1956 9(1): 52-61. This biographical note on Lavoisier, written by his wife 25 years after his death, served as the basis for the article on the French scientist in the *Biographie Michaud*. In his preface, Gillespie gives a short description of the biographical manuscripts in the Fonds Cuvier of the Bibliothèque de l'Institut de France. J. A. Clarke

236. Greenbaum, Louis S. TALLEYRAND AND HIS NCLE: THE GENESIS OF A CLERICAL CAREER. *Journal of Modern History* 1957 29(3): 226-236. Describes the stages of Talleyrand's clerical career, which began because of the desire of his uncle, the Archbishop of Rheims, to establish a successor from the family. The fact that Talleyrand "was a priest who was made, not born" explains his lack of solicitude for the welfare of the Church in the French Revolution. Journal (Naomi N. Richard)

237. Hau, Claude. LE "HURON" DE LA RUE DU COULE [The huron of Roule Street]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 (34): 739-742. In April 1784, Thom Tethia, a seventeen-year-old shipwreck victim, landed at Caen. Six months later, this unknown, who was unable to use French and who spoke an unknown language, was the rage of Paris. European in appearance and courtly in bearing, he was a center of attention until December 1785, when he disappeared from public view. His fate is unknown. R. C. Delk

238. Lüthy, Herbert. RIVAROLS JÜNGER - ODER JÜNGERS RIVAROL [Rivarol's disciple - or Jünger's Rivarol]. *Monat* 1956 8(101): 56-70. A review article on Ernst Jünger's Rivarol (Frankfurt, 1956). Lüthy discusses French conservatism since the French Revolution with emphasis on the conditions that shaped the social and political theories of Rivarol. The reviewer concludes that Jünger's own political conservatism dominates this biography and that he frequently misrepresents the conservatism of Rivarol. R. Mueller

239. Regnault, Jean (General). L'EMPEREUR ET L'OPINION PUBLIQUE 1813-1814 [The Emperor and public opinion, 1813-1814]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1957 13 (3): 29-51. An examination of part of Napoleon's published correspondence which reveals how quickly, and almost alone, he grasped the necessity for a war propaganda and press campaign to arouse the capital and provinces from apathy. Illustrated. H. M. Adams

240. Stewart, John Hall (ed.). THE ERA OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION: OPPORTUNITIES FOR RESEARCH AND WRITING. *Journal of Modern History* 1957 29(2): 85-98. A revised and abridged version of three papers, read at the December 1955 meeting of the American Historical Association in Washington, D. C., suggesting topics in the era of the French Revolution requiring research and including bibliographical information. The titles of the papers are: The Pre-revolutionary Period, given by Frank E. Manuel (Brandeis Univ.); The Revolution, by Stanley J. Idzerda (Michigan State Univ.), and The Napoleonic Era, by Robert B. Holtman (Louisiana State Univ.). Additional bibliographical and historiographical suggestions are made by the editor. E. Hill

241. Szajkowski, Zosa. HAFRAOT BEELSASS BEEIT HAMPEICHOT SCHEL 1789, 1830, 1848 [Anti-Jewish riots dur-

ing the revolutions of 1789, 1830, 1848]. *Zion* 1955 20(1/2): 82-102. Points out that each revolution in Alsace was accompanied by anti-Jewish riots. Evidence shows that the peasant revolts in 1789 in about 20 Jewish communities of Upper Alsace were provoked by interested elements. In 1830, the authorities accused Catholic priests of having instigated the disturbances. In 1848, over 60 communities suffered from anti-Jewish riots. Many of the rioters were arrested and some municipalities were sentenced to pay damages. The author shows that the widespread notion among historians, according to which Jewish usury was the main cause of the disturbances, is without foundation. Although the Jews were not of a common political opinion, they were generally pro-French and anti-German. Finally, the author attempts to prove that Jewish organizations were not at all active in fighting against the anti-Semites in Alsace. Journal

242. Torriani, Tullio. IL FIGLIO DI PAOLINA BONAPARTE [The son of Paulina Bonaparte]. *Nuova Antologia di Lettere, Arti e Scienze* 1956 91(1867): 385-390. A brief account of the life of Napoleon's favorite sister and her short-lived son, Dermide. R. J. Mayne

243. Tresse, René. J. A. CHAPTEL ET L'ENSEIGNEMENT TECHNIQUE DE 1800 A 1819 [J. A. Chaptal and technical instruction from 1800 to 1819]. *Revue d'Histoire des Sciences* 1957 10(2): 167-174. A summary of Chaptal's contribution to the development of technical education in France. Although his principles were generally accepted under the Consulate and Empire, the new generation of scientists after 1815 rejected his formula of special courses restricted to adolescent students, in favor of public courses for a more general audience, including superior workmen. Based on Chaptal's memoirs and documents in the Archives Nationales. J. A. Clarke

244. Wright, Esmond (Univ. of Glasgow). LAFAYETTE: HERO OF TWO WORLDS. *History Today* 1957 7(10): 653-661. A re-examination of the life of Lafayette on the occasion of the celebration in France and the United States of the bicentenary of his birth. His role in the American Revolution and his subsequent failures as a leader in his own country are discussed. Lafayette has become far more important as a symbol of Franco-American friendship than as a contributor to American independence. E. D. Johnson

GERMANY

See also: 389

245. Charini, Paolo. STORIA, CULTURA E VITA NEL PENSIERO DI LESSING [History, culture and life in the thought of Lessing]. *Società* 1957 13(2): 260-309. An examination of the German Sturm und Drang environment and the relations of Goethe, Hegel and other writers of the Romantic movement to Lessing's thought and work. The author also discusses the clash between the Hegelian and liberal schools of historiography in the early 19th century, and the impact of Lessing on later writers. A. F. Rolle

246. Grundmann, Siegfried. EIN LEBEN FÜR DEUTSCHLANDS EINHEIT. ZUM GEDENKEN AN DEN REICHSFREIHERREN VOM STEIN [A life for Germany's unity. In memory of Baron vom Stein]. *Zeitwende* 1957 28(12): 803-811. Reviews the intellectual bases for Stein's constitutional and political reform plans, 1812-15, and concludes that he was more a practical empiricist than a theoretician. C. F. Latour

247. Kemiläinen, Aira. VALISTUSAJAN UNIVERSAALISEN KATSOMUSTAVAN MUUTTUMINEN NATIONALISTISEKSI 1700- JA 1800- LUKUJEN VAIHTEESSA [The transformation of the cosmopolitan viewpoint of the age of Enlightenment into a nationalistic one during the change from the 18th to the 19th century]. *Historiallinen Aikakauskirja* 1957 (3): 205-217. Drawn in part from the author's doctoral thesis, "Auffassungen über die Sendung des deutschen Volkes um die Wende des 18. und 19. Jahrhunderts" (1956), discusses the development from cosmopolitanism to nationalism, largely within the German framework, with some references to the Finnish situation. J. I. Kohlemainen

248. Naujoks, Eberhard. DIE REICHSSTÄDTE IN DER FRÜHEN NEUZEIT UND IHRE BEDEUTUNG FÜR DEN GESCHICHTSUNTERRICHT [The imperial cities in early modern times and their significance for historical instruction]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1957 8(10): 598-609. Discusses the value of using the problems of the imperial cities to illuminate the political, social and economic history of Germany up to 1806. F. B. M. Hollyday

249. Rothfels, Hans (Univ. of Tübingen). POLITIK ALS MORALISCHES PROBLEM. REDE ZUR 200-JAHRFEIER DES GEBURTSTAGES DES FREIHERRN VON STEIN [Politics as a moral problem. Speech on the occasion of the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Baron von Stein]. *Merkur* 1957 11(12): 1105-1118. In contrast to Bismarck's conception of *Realpolitik*, Stein believed that political action should be a matter of moral conviction. He believed in sturdy patriarchal moralism and looked upon the state as the authority whose duty it was, as in the Lutheran conception, to teach the citizen community spirit. This could be achieved only through a sound local organization and administration of the State. Stein's political concepts were determined not by local interests, but by interest in the whole German nation. O. Stenzl

250. Wothe, Rosemarie. EIN VERGESSENER PÄDAGOGE DER AUFKLÄRUNG. PETER VILLAUME (1746-1825) [A forgotten pedagogue of the Enlightenment: Peter Villaume (1746-1825)]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg* 1956/57 6(3): 429-454. Reviews the life and work of the German Huguenot philosopher Peter Villaume and concludes that his personality and views should not be forgotten, even though, as a typical middle-class enlightened humanist, he was incapable of recognizing the full implications of unpalatable truths. He can be considered neither a revolutionary, in the common sense of the term nor even a dialectician along the lines of Hegel. C. F. Latour

GREAT BRITAIN

251. Beckett, J. C. and A. G. Donaldson. THE IRISH PARLIAMENT IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. *Proceedings and Reports of the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society* 1954/55 4: 17-37. The Irish parliament was the active center of political life in Ireland throughout the entire 18th century, and remained after 1782 an institution that reflected the outlook of the Protestant landlords. The remarkable feature of the Irish parliament lay in its achievement of so high a degree of maturity in the relatively short time after the revolution of 1688-90. Like the British parliament, it was defective as a representative body. Its distinctive features were that it was a subordinate legislature and that the major problem all through its history was the harmonization of relations between an executive nominated and directed from England and the Irish House of Commons. In the appendix, the extent and nature of British 18th-century legislation binding Ireland are examined and a list of acts is given. Attention is drawn to the relatively small number of acts which constituted special legislation for Ireland by the British legislature. D. Large

252. Bourke, F. S. A CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE VOLUNTEERS OF 1782. *Irish Sword* 1956 2(9): 352-357. Gives the titles, authors and places of publication of thirty printed works, and notes the existence (in private hands) of a manuscript list of volunteer corps taken from an extensive survey of the contemporary periodical literature. D. Large

253. Bourke, F. S. THE FRENCH INVASION OF 1798, A FORGOTTEN EYEWITNESS. *Irish Sword* 1956 2(8): 289-294. The Rev. Edward Mangin published in London in 1841 a little book entitled *The Parlour Window*, which contained an eyewitness account of part of the 1798 campaign. Mangin, disguised as a regimental officer in General Lake's force, saw the surrender of the French and the rout of their Irish auxiliaries at Ballinamuck. He testified to the fighting spirit of both and believed that if their forces had been larger the result might have been very different. D. Large

254. Cairncross, A. K., and B. Weber. FLUCTUATIONS IN BUILDING IN GREAT BRITAIN 1785-1849. *Economic History Review* 1956 9(2): 283-297. Re-examines the figures arrived at by other writers who have analyzed the fluctuations in building, and endeavors to remedy the defects of their conclusions. The author also discusses "how far the various series can be used as indices of residential building, fluctuations in this sector of the industry being at times markedly divergent from fluctuations in non-residential building." J. A. S. Grenville

255. Deane, Phyllis (Cambridge Univ.). CONTEMPORARY ESTIMATES OF NATIONAL INCOME IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. *Economic History Review* 1956 8(3): 339-354. Analyzes contemporary estimates of British national income in the first half of the 19th century. J. A. S. Grenville

256. Deane, Phyllis (Cambridge Univ.). THE OUTPUT OF THE BRITISH WOOLEN INDUSTRY IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. *Journal of Economic History* 1957 17(2): 217-223. Discusses standard available source material and its usefulness for obtaining accurate figures of wool production in Britain in the 18th century. Because wool was Britain's chief manufacturing industry, many prominent scholars and economists frequently slanted production figures for political reasons. The author concludes that: 1) the output of Britain's wool manufacture increased about two and one-half times during the 18th century, a rate of growth not exceeding that of the economy as a whole during this period, but of great significance in the "creation of a favorable environment for the more revolutionary developments in industrialization which began at the end of the century," and 2) the sharpest wool-production increases shortly preceded rather than followed the introduction of new production techniques. R. Mueller

257. Glover, Richard. ARMS AND THE BRITISH DIPLOMAT IN THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY ERA. *Journal of Modern History* 1957 29(3): 199-212. Shows how British military and diplomatic ineffectiveness during a large part of the period of the French Revolution was caused by weaknesses in the organization of the British army. Journal (Naomi N. Richard)

258. Handley, Sir John. SIR JOHN SINCLAIR (1754-1835). *Innes Review* 1957 8(1): 5-18. Sketches the life of a famous Scottish lawyer, writer and agriculturist. B. C. Weber

259. Horn, D. B. (Univ. of Edinburgh). THE DIPLOMATIC EXPERIENCE OF SECRETARIES OF STATE, 1680-1852. *History* 1956 41(141-143): 88-99. Although membership in the House of Commons has been compatible with a diplomatic appointment abroad, British secretaries of state and foreign secretaries have in fact, since the reign of George III, tended to be men without professional qualifications. W. M. Simon

260. Johnston, Edith M. THE STATE OF THE IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS IN 1791. *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* 1957 59(1): 1-56. Publishes a recently discovered manuscript which gives a detailed survey of the organization of the Irish parliament in the late spring or early summer of 1791. The survey lists representatives of individual boroughs and counties, and notes their positions on various issues. In the introduction, Miss Johnston discusses the questions of the authorship and date of the manuscript, and describes the political background of the period. R. Mueller

261. Longfield, A. K. NOTES ON THE LINEN AND COTTON PRINTING INDUSTRY IN NORTHERN IRELAND IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. *Proceedings and Reports of the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society* 1954/55 4: 53-68. Nicholas Grimshaw was the leading figure in the development of this industry in Northern Ireland. His example helps to explain its location in and about Belfast and its rapid development. A strong local demand existed for printed linens and cottons, thus encouraging the growth of a number of firms, details of which are given from newspaper sources. D. Large.

262. McGuffie, T. H. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MILITARY BANK IN THE BRITISH ARMY BETWEEN 1790 AND 1820. *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research* 1957 30(82): 7-224. Explains the procedure by which commissions are attained and promotion achieved in the regular army. The author outlines the regimental structure, traces changes in the size of the army, and gives examples from the careers of a number of officers illustrating the significance of ranks held. P. H. Hardacre

263. MacSweeney, M., and J. Reilly. THE ROYAL CORK INSTITUTION. PART I: 1803-1826. *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society* 1957 62(195): 22-8. Traces the history of the first and only provincial scientific institution in early 19th century Ireland, in the first three decades of its existence, during which it prospered. Modelled on the Royal Institution in London, it owed its origin initially to the enthusiasm of the Reverend Thomas Dix Hincks, Presbyterian clergyman. The Institution was incorporated by royal charter in 1807 and supported by a government grant until 1830) and by the subscriptions of eminent Cork men. Regular lecture courses in experimental science were provided, a valuable library was founded, and *The Munster Farmers Magazine* was published to encourage scientific farming. Article to be continued. D. Large

264. Micklewright, F. H. A. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS HERVEY (1730-1803). *Notes and Queries* 1956 3(12): 524-27. A brief biographical outline, with special emphasis in the role that Bishop Hervey, fourth Earl of Bristol, played in Ireland from 1767 to 1792. J. A. S. Grenville

265. Morton, R. G. PLANS FOR ULMSTER DEFENCE, 1795-7. *Irish Sword* 1956 2(8): 270-274. Traces the building up and disposition of regular troops in Ulster, and the formation of local Yeomanry Corps to assist the troops in their police duties. After months of alarm at the growth of the United Irishman movement, the forces were finally powerful enough in 1797 to disarm the disaffected inhabitants of the Northeast, thus seriously disrupting the plans of the United Irishmen. During the period of sullen quiescence that followed, suggestions were made for further strengthening the defenses by an elaborate system of forts, but this plan proved to be too costly. Based on unpublished manuscript material. D. Large

266. Murray, K. THE DEFENCE OF DUBLIN, 1794-5. *Irish Sword* 1956 2(9): 332-338. A transcript of "Memorials on the defence of Ireland," an unsigned and undated document. Internal evidence shows 1794-95 to be the date of its composition; the author was probably Colonel George Napier, the father of the celebrated conqueror of Sind. The document emphasizes the ease with which the French might land on the beaches to the north and south of Dublin and the inadequacy of the city's defenses. Napier recommended forming an army to guard the beaches, composed of one third of the cavalry and half the infantry of the 40,000 troops in Ireland, with a reserve force in Dublin. D. Large

267. Parker, R. A. C. (Univ. of Manchester). COKE OF NORFOLK AND THE AGRARIAN REVOLUTION. *Economic History Review* 1955 8(2): 156-166. Critically re-examines the work of Thomas William Coke of Norfolk as landlord in order to establish what part he played in the agricultural revolution of the 18th century. On the basis of much new manuscript material, and especially from an analysis of the Coke family papers, the author concludes: "The gross rental of the Coke estate in Norfolk increased by about two times between 1776 and 1816 and not by four, nine or ten times, which fact alone suggests that the agrarian revolution was much less cataclysmic, less revolutionary than is alleged. Secondly, important changes in estate management usually attributed to the last quarter of the eighteenth century can be shown to have been introduced earlier--sometimes much earlier. Thirdly, while it is clear that Coke of Norfolk, in particular by means of his leases, exercised a great influence on the way his tenants cultivated their farms, it is clear that his predecessors as landlords did so too; just as they also had invested substantial sums of money in their farms. The general conclusion follows that evidence from the Coke estates confirms that the 'agrarian revolution' was a slow process, evolutionary rather than revolutionary..." J. A. S. Grenville

268. Perkins, Bradford (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). GEORGE CANNING, GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE UNITED STATES, 1807-1809. *American Historical Review* 1957 63(1): 1-22. While his policies were unenlightened, Canning was not the Americanophobe some are inclined to think. In the "Chesapeake" incident, he exerted as moderating an influence as possible in the face of aggressive British opinion. He sought to temper the Orders in Council of November 1807, and was the author of the Orders of April 1809, which restricted the scope of the continental blockade and constituted a camouflaged surrender to the United States. As for his repudiation of Erskine's "conditional Agreement" with the United States, it must be remembered that Erskine had violated his instructions and that Canning sought to mitigate the effects on misled American shippers.

J. P. Halstead

269. Robertson, M. L. (Aberdeen Univ.). SCOTTISH COMMERCE AND THE AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE. *Economic History Review* 1956 9(1): 123-131. "The American War of Independence, and the consequent failure of the lucrative colonial trade, set in motion a train of events which were in time to alter the pattern of Scottish economic life.... The Declaration of Independence seemed to rock the whole precarious structure of Scottish commerce." Glasgow's tobacco trade spectacularly collapsed between 1775 and 1777, but the prudence of Scottish merchants in collecting the bulk of outstanding debts before the outbreak of war and the search for new trade, particularly West Indian, reduced the effects of Glasgow's loss. The war, in the long run, had the result of accelerating the development of the first of Scotland's great industries, "which established the country's economy on a more solid foundation and led to its emergence as a predominantly industrial rather than a predominantly trading nation." J. A. S. Grenville

HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 274

270. Bodea, Cornelia C. PREOCUPARI ECONOMICE SI CULTURALE IN LITERATURA TRANSILVANA DINTE ANII 1786-1830 [Economic and cultural thoughts in Transylvanian literature of the years 1786-1830]. *Studii. Revistă de Istorie* 1956 9(1): 87-106. The school books of the period 1786-1830 were tendentiously written from the contemporary imperialistic and capitalistic point of view and, although the books which popularized the sciences were useful, they also contained propagandistic articles in favor of the Habsburg government. I. Popinceanu

271. Maass, Ferdinand. MARIA THERESIA UND DER JOSEPHINISMUS [Mary Theresia and Josephinism]. *Zeitschrift für Katholische Theologie* 1957 79(2): 201-213. Criticizes Friedrich Walter's article "Die religiöse Stellung Maria Theresias" (Linzer theologisch-praktische Quartalschrift 1957 105(1): 34-47). According to Maass, Walter is wrong in maintaining that the Austrian government's religious policy was entirely the work of Joseph II and that his mother cannot be considered responsible for it. Maria Theresia placed the interest of the state above piety. In dealing with religious questions, she exercised her authority without working together with the Church. The decisions concerning the jurisdiction of the church in Lombardy (1767-68) offer a good example of this attitude. O. Stenzl

272. Oțetea, Andrei. TARANII ROMÂNI DIN ARDEAL SI MISCAREA LUI TUDOR VLADIMIRESCU [The Rumanian peasants in Transylvania and the movement of Tudor Vladimirescu]. *Studii. Revistă de Istorie* 1956 9(6): 51-74. The oppressed Rumanian serfs in Transylvania gave vent to their dissatisfaction in a series of rebellions between 1784 and 1848, and their resistance was strengthened by the success of the French Revolution. In 1821 when Tudor Vladimirescu began a rebellion in Little Wallachia, the agitation among the Transylvanian peasants became so intense that the government had to take preventive measures. Border inhabitants, monks and shepherds spread the alarming news of the rebellion and caused a panic among the nobility. I. Popinceanu

273. Rážička, Jindřich. PLÁTENICKÝ OBCHODNÍ PODNIK LITOMÝŠLSKÝCH VALDŠTEJNU-VARTEMBERKŮ

V LETECH 1777-1781. PŘÍSPĚVEK K DĚJINÁM DOMÁČE-
KÉHO TKALCOVSTVÍ VE VÝCHODNÍCH ČECHÁCH [A
linen trade enterprise of Count Waldstein-Wartemberg in
Litomyšl in the years 1777-1781. A contribution to the history
of home-weaving in eastern Bohemia]. *Sborník Archiv-
ních Prací* 1957 7(1): 85-137. A study of the extensive
widespread homework done by linen-weavers in eastern
Bohemia at the end of the 18th century. The author emphasizes
the fact that the linen produced in the Litomyšl region
was bought chiefly by the Austrian army, which fact is
responsible for the still noticeable economic backwardness
of this area. For approximately 75 years, the Austrian
army continued to buy linen of the same quality for its
uniforms, and in this way discouraged the weavers from
producing a better quality. G. R. Schroubek

ITALY

274. Marcelli, Umberto (ed.). IL CARTEGGIO CARLI-
KAUNITZ (1765-1793) [The Carli-Kaunitz correspondence
(1765-1793)]. *Archivio Storico Italiano* 1956 114(4): 771-
788. Previously unpublished correspondence, in which
G. Rinaldo Carli, the president of the "Supremo Consiglio
dell'Economia" in Milan reports frankly on the difficulties
met in the implementation of the reforms ordered by Vienna,
and gives indiscrete details on his Lombardic surroundings,
on political personalities and on the effects of the government's
economic policy. G. L. André
See also: 2: 2359

275. Petino, Antonio (Univ. of Catania). MERIDIONA-
LISTI DEL SETTECENTO. IL RILEVAMENTO DELLA
SICILIA AREA DEPRESSA NEL PENSIERO DI PAOLO
BALSAMO [South Italian thinkers of the 18th century. The
revival of Sicily, a depressed area, according to Paolo
Balsamo's ideas]. *Economia e Storia* 1957 4(1): 7-58.
Discusses the ideas of Balsamo (1764-1816) on the improvement
of Sicily's economic situation. As a result of a careful analysis,
the great Sicilian economist, who was strongly influenced by the English economists, found that
the continuing economic depression of Sicily was caused by
the lack of industry, the low productivity of agriculture, the
lack of capital, the rural exodus and the growth of population,
especially in the urban centers. Balsamo proposed an
increase of productivity, specialization of agriculture in
the most profitable crops, free trade, and the moral and
social re-education of the people. Modern research concerning
the problems of South Italy has proved that most of
Balsamo's findings and proposals are still valid. E. Füssl, O.S.B.

276. Zaghi, Carlo. MELZI E NAPOLEONE [Melzi and
Napoleon]. *Risorgimento* 1957 9(3): 177-197.
Examines the political conduct of the vice-president of the
Italian Republic, emphasizing that the purpose of his
collaboration with Napoleon was the creation of a strong
independent state in Northern Italy. At first, he tried to
realize this project through negotiations with Austria and
France. This attempt failed, and Melzi became convinced
that only with French support could the Italian Republic
become independent and contribute to the stability of Europe.
G. L. André

POLAND

277. Borowiak, Jan. STAN POSIADANIA GOSPO-
DARSTW CHŁOPSKICH W KROLEWSZCZYZNACH POWIATU
KONIŃSKIEGO NA SCHYŁKU XVIII W. [The state of
equipment of peasants' farms in the royal domain of the
Konin district at the end of the 18th century]. *Roczniki
Dziejów Społecznych i Gospodarczych* 1956 18: 239-287.
A detailed analysis of farms, their buildings and number of
cattle, based on a survey of the royal domain of the year
1789. J. Topolski

278. Sobczak, Tadeusz. ZMIANY W STANIE POSIADANIA
DÓBR ZIEMSKICH W WOJEWÓDZTWIE ŁE-
CZYCKIM OD XVI DO XVIII W. [Changes in the state of
landed property in the province of Łęczyca from the 16th to
18th centuries]. *Roczniki Dziejów Społecznych i Gospodar-
czych* 1955 17: 163-195. From the 16th to the 18th

century, the number of small landed estates in this province
decreased. In contrast, the number of great landlords
possessing several estates increased three times.
J. Topolski

279. Topolski, Jerzy. WALKA CHŁOPÓW PODLA-
SKICH W PRZEDZDZIEN I W CZASIE INSUREKCJI
KOŚCIUSZKOWSKIEJ [The struggle of peasantry in Podlasie
before and during Kościusko's insurrection]. *Roczniki
Dziejów Społecznych i Gospodarczych* 1956 18: 109-130.
Taking the province of Podlasie (northeastern part of
Poland) as an example, states that it is difficult to examine
the social movement of the peasantry in the year 1794 without
analyzing their struggle in the preceding years.
Author

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

280. Castrén, Matti J. KAUPPIAANURAN ALKU 1800-
LUVUN ALKUPOULEN HELSINGISSÄ [Starting on a
merchant's career in Helsinki of the early 1800s]. *Histo-
riallinen Aikakauskirja* 1957 (2): 132-147. A study of
the long period, generally about fourteen years, leading
from apprenticeship to full membership in the merchants'
guild of Helsinki (Handels Societet). J. I. Kolehmainen

281. Holmberg, Arne. BERZELIUS OCH FAMILJEN
BRANDEL [Berzelius and the Brandel family]. *Person-
historisk Tidskrift* 1957 55(3): 101-121. Presents,
mainly on the basis of hitherto unused letters, additional
information about the personal life of the famous Swedish
chemist of the early 19th century, J. J. Berzelius.
H. E. Ellersieck

SPAIN

282. Bassols, José M. D. JOSE FRANCISCO FERRER
DE LLUPIA, VILA, BROSSA Y SABASSONA, BARON DE
SABASSONA. *Ausa* (Spain) 1955 2(11): 25-30. Short
biography of José Francisco Ferrer de Llupia (1764-1826),
Baron of Sabassona, a native of Vich and member of the
Junta Central from its creation in 1808 until its dissolution
in 1810. J. Cabestany Fort (IHE 10747)

283. Furriols, M. LA JUNTA CORREGIMENTAL DE
VICH EN LA GUERRA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA [The
Junta Corregimental of Vich in the war of independence].
Ausa (Spain) 1955 2(12): 67-79. Study of the political
and military activities of the Junta Corregimental at Vich
and its members (June 1808-November 1812). Based on
the minute books of the Junta, preserved in the Vich municipal
archive. J. Mercader Riba (IHE 10745)

284. Sala Balust, Luis. TENAZ EMPEÑO DEL OBIS-
PO BERTRAN POR LA FUNDACION DEL SEMINARIO DE
SALAMANCA [The tenacious insistence of Bishop Bertrán
on the establishment of a Seminary in Salamanca]. *Hispania
Sacra* 1956 9(18): 319-375. A biographical sketch and
description of the personality of Bishop Felipe Bertrán y
Casanova, a famous Spanish Church figure in the second
half of the 18th century. The author describes in detail the
foundation of the seminary in 1779 and the difficulties that
had to be overcome during the ten years preceding its establish-
ment. R. Valdés del Toro

SWITZERLAND

285. Delhorbe, Cécile-R. LE GENERAL DE MONTES-
QUIOU ET LE COLONEL DE WEISS. *Schweizerische
Zeitschrift für Geschichte* 1957 7(2): 214-218. Publishes
four letters from the Marquis de Montesquiou-Fézensac
(a member of the French Academy and the Constituent
Assembly) to Colonel Rodolphe de Weiss (bailiff of Moudon),
written during the Marquis' three-year exile in Switzerland
(1795-1797). In the correspondence, an allusion is made to a "common friend"; this apparently refers to General
Dumouriez and his surreptitious stay in Colonel de Weiss'
district. Mention is also made of a "famous M. Corby"
who went to America... --a reference to the Duke of
Orléans, the future Louis Philippe. L. Kestenberg

Latin America

See also: 439

286. Almeda, Joseph. ECOS DEL MEMORABLE SIEGO DE 1815 [Echoes of the memorable siege of 1815]. *África Española* (Colombia) 1955 17(57): 198-201. Copy of a contemporary newspaper article published in a New York journal. The author, in command of a United States ship, was captured off Cartagena by Morillo's Royalist forces. G. Céspedes del Castillo (IHE 11271)

287. Aragón, Arcesio. BOLIVAR Y SAN MARTÍN. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* (Venezuela) 1955 15(47): 194-201. Defends the Liberator against attacks, chiefly by Argentine and Peruvian writers, depicting him as being opposed to San Martín. Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 11250)

288. Arcila Farias, Eduardo. LA POLÍTICA ESPAÑOLA SOBRE POBLACION INDIGENA [Spanish policy concerning Indian population]. *Revista Nacional de Cultura* (Venezuela) 1955 (109): 83-88. Notes on the development of Spanish policy in Venezuela, examining the possible reasons for the disappearance of the Indian population. Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 10951)

289. Barba, Enrique M. CONTRIBUCION DOCUMENTAL SOBRE LA HISTORIA DE LA GANADERIA EN EL RÍO DE LA PLATA AL FINALIZAR EL SIGLO XVIII [A documentary contribution to the history of cattle-raising in the Río de la Plata at the end of the 18th century]. *Revista Histórica* (Uruguay) 1955 23(67-69): 264-336, id 24(70-72): 318-376. Reproduces, with commentary, the "Expediente originado por la resolución del Virrey Pedro de Portugal para que se suspendiese el reconocimiento a los cueros que fueran conducidos a Montevideo para ser abordados a los buques que los conducirán a Europa" (1795-1797). This document, which is located in the Archivo Histórico de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, shows some of the means adopted by the authorities in Buenos Aires to avoid the ruin of the region's prosperous cattle-raising industry. Rocío Caracuel Moyano (IHE 11163 and 11164)

290. Betancourt y Galíndez, L. R. DON FERNANDO DE PEÑALVER, PRIMER GOBERNADOR DE CARABOBO [Don Fernando de Peñalver, the first governor of Carabobo]. *Revista Universitaria* (Venezuela) 1955 48/49: 116-122. Short biography of this Venezuelan patriot (1765-1837), with special reference to his political and diplomatic activities during the war of liberation and the first years of Venezuela's independence. Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 11317)

291. Chiriboga Navarro, Angel Isaac. ALEXANDRE PETIOT. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Historia* (Ecuador) 1955 35(85): 121-128. Lecture giving a brief summary of the era of Haiti's emancipation and including an examination of the political relations between President Petiöt and Bolívar. Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 11310)

292. Gandía, Enrique de. LOS FINES DEL 25 DE MAYO DE 1810 [The goals of 25 May 1810]. *Boletín de la Academia de la Historia* (Spain) 1955 137(1): 45-59. Summary of various published works. The author defends the theory that the resolution of the Cabildo abierto of Buenos Aires creating a popular Junta was suggested by Viceroy Cisneros himself. This idea was originally propounded by Martín de Alzaga in 1809 to preserve Latin America from a possible Napoleonic invasion by overthrowing the group of Frenchmen and Creoles, who wished only to remain in their colonial positions. The members of the Cabildo held the Spanish Regency of 1810 to be illegal, because it was supported by the pro-French Godoy group, and thus demonstrated that they were sincere in their loyalty to Ferdinand. J. Mercader Riba (IHE 11261)

293. García, Flavio A. DEL MONTEVIDEO CONTRAREVOLUCIONARIO DE 1814 [On counterrevolutionary Montevideo in 1814]. *Boletín Histórico* (Uruguay) 1955 (64): 40. Copies of twenty documents concerning the Junta de Guerra of 21 April 1814 and Romarate's surrender, pre-

ceded by a commentary and short biographies of the chief protagonists, Don Miguel de Sierra y Donastevé (1763-1827) and Don Jacinto Romarate (died 1835). The documents are in the manuscript section of the Biblioteca Nacional in Madrid and the Museo Alvaro Bazán del Viso del Marqués, a branch of the Museo Naval in Madrid.

Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 11311)

294. García, Flavio A. UN EPISODIO DE LA DOMINACION BRITANICA EN MONTEVIDEO [An episode during British rule in Montevideo]. *Boletín Histórico* (Uruguay) 1955 (64): 3-7. Publishes three documents of the year 1807, from the Biblioteca Militar in Madrid, concerning the condition of 240 Spanish soldiers imprisoned during the occupation of Montevideo by English forces.

Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 11158)

295. García Vázquez, Demetrio. EL PROCER JOSE JOAQUIN FERNANDEZ DE SOTO, REPRESENTATIVO GENUINO Y VOCERO DEL CABILDO DE BUGA, EN 1810 [The procér Joaquín Fernández de Soto, genuine representative and spokesman of the Cabildo of Buga, in 1810]. *Boletín de la Academia de Historia del Valle del Cauca* (Colombia) 1955 (102): 91-100. Gives genealogical and biographical information on Dr. Fernández de Soto, who represented the city of Buga, Colombia, during the insurgent and republican periods. A copy of the credentials that the doctor received from the Cauca Confederation (an unpublished document dated 1811 which is now in the possession of the author) is included. Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 11278)

296. Las Barras de Aragón, Francisco de. LOS INDIOS DARIENES Y LOS INGLESES (SIGLO XVIII). (ARCHIVO DE SEVILLA-SANTA FE, 556) [The Indians of Darien and the English (18th century)]. *Archivo de Sevilla-Santa Fe, 556*. *Anales de la Asociación Española para el Progreso de las Ciencias* (Spain) 1955 30(3): 657-661. Publishes three documents of the year 1781, which refer to the measures taken by the Spanish authorities to counteract the English attempt to gain the good will of the natives of Darien (Panama) with gifts.

Carmen Batlle Gallart (IHE 11177)

297. Lastres, Juan B. (ed.). HISTORIA DE LA MEDICINA. LA VISITA MEDICA DE LAS PARROQUIAS DE LA CIUDAD DEL CUZCO, SIGLO XVIII. DOCUMENTOS REFERENTES A LA VISITA QUE EN EL AÑO 1796 SE ACTUO EN LAS SIETE PARROQUIAS DE LA CIUDAD DEL CUZCO; Y CONTIENE LAS CERTIFICACIONES E INFORMES QUE EXPEDIO DR. EUGENIO TEXEIRA, MEDICO CIRCUJANO NOMBRADO PARA LA DICHA VISITA [The history of medicine. The medical visit to the parishes of the city of Cuzco, 18th century. Documents referring to the visit made in 1796 to the seven parishes of the city of Cuzco; and containing the certifications and reports made by Dr. Eugenio Texeira, medical surgeon named for the said visit]. *Revista del Archivo Nacional del Perú* 1956 20(2): 388-416. Continuation of a document containing individual medical reports on Indians who wanted to be excused from paying the royal tribute. T. M. Gale

See also: 2: 2395

298. Le Roux, Jean. LES TRIBULATIONS D'UN GARDE DU GENIE 1802-1806 [The tribulations of an engineering soldier]. *Revue de Paris* 1957 64(4): 98-112. Memoirs of a young engineering officer who participated in the French expedition to Santo Domingo in 1802. He describes the terrible losses from yellow fever which decimated the French forces almost as soon as they landed. Captured by the British soon after his arrival, he did not return to France until 1812. J. A. Clarke

299. López Ruiz, Sebastián José. RELACION DE LAS MISIONES DE LOS RIOS CAQUETA Y PUTUMAYO [Account of the missions on the Caquetá and Putumayo rivers]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Historia* (Ecuador) 1955 35(85): 129-139. Text of a letter written in 1783 to the secretary for the Indies, José de Gálvez, giving an account of the journey made by López Ruiz from Santa Fe de Bogotá to the Andaque mountains and of the missions on the Caquetá and Putumayo rivers to inspect and cultivate the cinnamon trees of the forests. Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 11162)

300. Martínez Delgado, Luis. DON JOAQUIN CAMACHO. Bolívar (Colombia) 1955 (48): 429-462. States that the collection of relevant documents in the Academia Colombiana de la Historia is of secondary importance in the study of the life of Joaquín Camacho (1776-1816), a leader of the Colombian independence movement. The author gives an outline of Camacho's life, concentrating mainly on his activity at the University of Santa Fe at the time of the Humboldt-Bonpland expedition, his political activity in the independence movement (1810-1816), and his death at the hands of the Royalists.

Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 11277)

301. Meade, Joaquín. DATOS PARA LA HISTORIA DE LA IMPRENTA EN QUERÉTARO [Data on the history of printing in Querétaro]. Boletín Bibliográfico Mexicano de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público (Mexico) 1955 (43): 1-8. Copy of the papers in the Archivo General de la Nación concerning: 1) the request (1791) of Don José Marfa Aguilar for the establishment of a press at Querétaro, and 2) the opposition of the Mexican printers.

Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 11194)

302. Morrisey, Richard J. (U.S. Air Force Academy, Denver). COLONIAL AGRICULTURE IN NEW SPAIN. Agricultural History 1957 31(3): 24-29. The new crops and livestock brought into the West Indies and New Spain by the Spaniards greatly changed life in those regions. Many of the crops and practices that were useful in Spain were equally useful in Mexico. It also became evident that in northern Mexico, grazing was the only practicable activity.

Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

303. Patterson, Jerry E. (Yale Univ.). MANUSCRIPTS RELATING TO PERU IN THE YALE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. Hispanic American Historical Review 1956 36(2): 243-262. An annotated bibliography of this library's 13,000 bound and loose manuscript pages, dealing with Peruvian history from the 16th to the 19th century. The most important documents deal with various phases of the history of the Indians, the Jesuits and other religious orders, municipal and regional agencies of government, and with aspects of Spanish cultural life.

R. Mueller

304. Pérez Vidal, José. APORTACION DE CANARIAS A LA POBLACION DE AMERICA. SU INFLUENCIA EN LA LENGUA Y EN LA POESIA TRADICIONAL [Contribution of the Canaries to the population of America. Their influence on language and traditional poetry]. Anuario de Estudios Atlánticos (Spain) 1955 (1): 91-197. Study of the emigration of inhabitants of the Canary Islands to Latin America in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, which was much more general than has hitherto been thought. The author examines the work of these people in all areas of colonial life, and their varying influence in each of the Spanish American countries. Special mention is made of coincidences and points of contacts between the Canary Islands and Spanish America in language and folklore, which appear to be most evident in the West Indies and in the area round the Gulf of Mexico. Based partly on documents from the Archivo General de Indias and the Archivo del Cabildo de Tenerife. Maps are included.

Rocío Caracuel Moyano (IHE 11024)

305. Pérez Vila, Manuel. EL CLERO EN LA INDEPENDENCIA DE VENEZUELA [The clergy in the independence of Venezuela]. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Venezuela) 1957 40(157): 29-38. Describes the actions of some clergymen who played important roles in the Venezuelan revolution between 1810 and 1821. Francisco Javier Jaén, Antonio Hernández Calixto, José María de Amitesarro, Juan de Orta and Gabriel Cayetano Lindo are mentioned.

R. Valdés del Toro

306. R. B. M. BOTELLAS DE HULE PARA TRANSPORTAR MERCURIO [Rubber bottles for carrying mercury]. Boletín Bibliográfico de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público (Mexico) 1955 (35): 4. Publishes with commentary, a document (source not given) by the Viceroy Marqués de Branciforte, dated 1798, concerning the manufacture of containers of vulcanized India rubber, an experiment made by the tobacco revenue officials in Mexico. The author includes information about the contemporary import of mercury.

G. Céspedes del Castillo (IHE 11168)

307. Riascos Grueso, Eduardo. MANARE (BOYAGA). Boletín de la Academia de Historia del Valle del Cauca (Colombia) 1955 (102): 159-163. Short account of various events that occurred in the province of Casanare during the struggle for independence in New Granada.

Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 11274)

308. Samayoa Guevara, Héctor Humberto. EL GREMIO DE PLATEROS DE LA CIUDAD DE GUATEMALA Y SUS ORDENANZAS (1524-1821) [The jewelers' guild of Guatemala City and its ordinances (1524-1821)]. Antropología e Historia de Guatemala 1957 9(1): 19-27. After describing the situation of the jewelers' trade before the proclamation of the "Real Cédula de Sevilla" in 1731, the author discusses inter alia the relation between the guild ordinances of Mexico and Guatemala, the situation of the jewelers in the provinces and cities of the kingdom, and the professional examinations to which they had to submit.

R. Valdés del Toro

309. Street, John. LA INFLUENCIA BRITANICA EN LA INDEPENDENCIA DE LAS PROVINCIAS DEL RIO DE LA PLATA, CON ESPECIAL REFERENCIA AL PERIODO COMPRENDIDO ENTRE 1806 Y 1816 [British influence on the independence of the Río de la Plata provinces, with special reference to the period between 1806 and 1816]. Revista Histórica (Uruguay) 1955 24(70-72): 224-317. Continued from *ibid.*, 1953 19(55-57): 181-257, 1954 21 (61-63): 329-397, and 22(64-66): 1-83. A study of British activity in the United Provinces during the first years of their independence. An appendix contains relevant documents of this period and a bibliography.

Rocío Caracuel Moyano (IHE 11260)

310. Ubidía Rubio, Luis E. LA ERECCION DE OTAVALO EN CATEGORIA DE VILLA [The elevation of Otavalo to the rank of town]. Museo Histórico (Ecuador) 1955 (21): 104-110. Publishes, with a commentary on the liberation movements in Quito, a document from the Junta Superior de Gobierno, dated 11 November 1811, by which various towns (villas) were elevated to the rank of cities (ciudades) and various settlements (*asentos*), among them Otavalo, became towns. This situation was of short duration: a year later, Peruvian Royalist troops entered Quito and annulled all the decrees of the Junta.

Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 11216)

311. Unsigned. DECLARACION DE INDEPENDENCIA DEL CONGRESO DE CHILPANCINGO [The Congress of Chilpancingo's declaration of independence]. Boletín Bibliográfico Mexicano de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público (Mexico) 1955 (43): 1. Copy of this declaration, dated 6 November 1813.

Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 11295)

312. Unsigned. DE LOS PROCESOS SEGUIDOS CONTRA LOS PATRIOTAS DEL 10 DE AGOSTO DE 1809 [On the legal proceedings against the patriots of 10 August 1809]. Museo Histórico (Ecuador) 1955 (21): 1-49. Copy of the statement put forward in defense of his cause by Dr. Manuel Rodríguez de Quiroga, a lawyer of the Real Audiencia of Quito, who was implicated in the formation of the Junta of 10 August 1809.

Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 11289)

313. Unsigned. "EL PUBLICISTA DE VENEZUELA", AGOSTO 1811, NUM. 8, 9. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Venezuela) 1957 40(157): 82-107. Extracts from two numbers of the Venezuelan weekly *El Publicista de Venezuela*. From the 22 August 1811 number, a report on the sitting of the Congreso General on 8 August 1811 is reprinted, with summaries of the speeches by Guillermo Cobet and political commentaries. The 29 August number reports on the sitting of 27 June 1811, and comments on European politics and on the Venezuelan situation.

R. Valdés del Toro

See also: 2: 2407, 3: 2566

314. Unsigned. UNA FECHA INOLVIDABLE Y DE GLORIA [An unforgettable and glorious date]. Chimborazo (Ecuador) 1955 4(22-25): 44. An attempt to rehabilitate Eugenio de Santa Cruz y Espejo, one of the figures in the 1809 revolution in Ecuador.

Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 11288)

315. Unsigned. VIBRANTE MENSAJE DEL DOCTOR INACIO DE HERRERA A LA JUNTA GUBERNATIVA DE LA CONFEDERACION DEL CAUCA [Vibrant message from N. Ignacio de Herrera to the governing Junta of the Cauca Confederation]. *Boletín de la Academia de Historia del Valle del Cauca (Colombia)* 1955 (102): 173. A copy of this message, written in 1811.

Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 11270)

316. Vega, Luis E. ALMIRANTE BRION [Admiral Brion]. *Boletín Histórico (Colombia)* 1955 40(121-123): 158-3. Biography of the Dutchman Luis Brion (1772-1821), sailing particularly with his military career with Bolívar during the various campaigns of the war of independence.

Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 11234)

317. Vélez Simón, J. EL MEDICO DEL LIBERTADOR [The Liberator's doctor]. *Boletín Histórico (Colombia)* 1955 40(121-123): 106-109. Short biography of the French doctor Alexandre Prosper Réverend (1798-1881), with special reference to his period of service as Bolívar's doctor and to the documents which he published relating to the Liberator's death.

Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 11248)

318. Vilardi, Julián. SAN MARTIN Y EL GENERAL RAYER. *Estudios (Argentina)* 1955 (469): 23-25. Notes on little-known episodes of the campaign of liberation in Chile and Peru, based on "Exposición de la conducta del enemigo General Brayer durante el tiempo que ha estado en América del Sud," written by San Martín himself, and on the "Respuesta" of Brayer.

Rocío Caracuel Moyano (IHE 11254)

United States of America

See also: 244, 268, 269, 467, 473

319. Aly, Bower. HOW HAMILTON, OUTVOTED 2 TO 1, WON NEW YORK FOR FEDERAL UNION. *Freedom and Union* 1957 12(7/8): 15-22. Excerpts from speeches by Alexander Hamilton before the New York Convention during July 1788, urging the delegates to ratify the United States Constitution. The author credits Hamilton's rhetorical skill and directness of diction, and the clarity with which he set forth his arguments, for his eventual success in gaining acceptance of the Constitution by two-thirds of the Convention delegates who had initially opposed it.

R. Mueller

320. Beals, Ralph L. EARLIEST GLACIER, A BY-PASSED BEAVER BONANZA. *Montana* 1957 7(3): 4-11. Describes numerous explorations by French-Canadian and United States beaver-hunters and scientists in the Glacier National Park region of Montana between 1670 and 1846. Persistent hostility of the Blackfoot Indians toward all white intruders was overcome only when the American Fur Company opened permanent establishments in this region in 1831, and inaugurated regular steamboat navigation on the upper Missouri River to supply them regularly.

R. Mueller

321. Billias, George A. (Univ. of Maine). MARBLE-HEADERS SAVE THE DAY AT KIP'S BAY. *New England Social Studies Bulletin* 1957/58 15(1): 21-23. Describes the critical rôle played by the Fourteenth Regiment of the Continental Army, commanded by Colonel John Glover and composed largely of men from Marblehead, Massachusetts, in preventing the capture of the American army still in New York City, by stopping the rout of the American troops facing the British who had made a landing midway between New York City and Harlem (15 September 1776).

W. D. Metz

322. Castries, Armand Charles. DANS L'ARMEE DE LAFAYETTE, SOUVENIRS INEDITS DU COMTE DE CHARLUS [In Lafayette's army, unpublished memoirs of the Count of Charlus]. *Revue de Paris* 1957 64(7): 94-110. A hitherto unpublished Journal of the Count of Charlus (later and better known as the Duke of Castries), relating his experiences in the Franco-American forces from 7 April to 27 September 1780.

J. A. Clarke

323. Cross, Jack L. (Wisconsin State College). INFLUENCE OF THE POLITICIAN IN THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY. *New England Quarterly* 1956 29(34):

503-509. A sociological analysis of the Massachusetts Historical Society of 1791, showing that over 52 per cent of its members had political experience of some kind. This explains the emphasis on politics in the early period of American historiography.

P. Podjed

324. Dietze, Gottfried (Johns Hopkins Univ.). HAMILTON'S CONCEPT OF FREE GOVERNMENT. *New York History* 1957 38(4): 351-367. Argues, on the basis of Hamilton's writings, that his life-long objective was the protection of individual rights in the tradition of natural law. Hamilton believed that popular participation in government must itself be checked when it invaded personal liberties. His emphasis on property rights and his nationalism have led to the unfounded assumption that he was an advocate of centralization for its own sake. In reality, he supported strong national government as a method of preserving liberty.

A. B. Rollins

325. Hazeltine, Jean. THE DISCOVERY AND CARTOGRAPHICAL RECOGNITION OF SHOALWATER BAY. *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 1957 58(3): 251-263.

Relates the observations of explorers from Mears (1788) to Alden (1852), who were responsible for the discovery and charting of Shoalwater Bay (northwest coast of the United States).

C. C. Gorchels

326. Kramer, Eugene F. SOME NEW LIGHT ON THE XYZ AFFAIR: ELDRIDGE GERRY'S REASONS FOR OPPOSING WAR WITH FRANCE. *New England Quarterly* 1956 29(4): 509-513. An explanation of Elbridge Gerry's attitude toward France, while representing the United States there in 1798. Based on Gerry's letters to John Adams in February 1797.

P. Podjed

327. Lewis, Robert E. (Graduate student, Univ. of Pittsburgh). ASHLEY GREEN, 1762-1848 -- PREACHER, EDUCATOR, EDITOR. *Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society* 1957 35(3): 141-156. Green was assistant minister and minister of the Second Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia for 25 years; president of the College of New Jersey for 10 years, and editor of the *Christian Advocate* for 13 years. For eight years prior to 1800, he served as chaplain of the U.S. House of Representatives. While college president, he promoted the establishment of the Theological Seminary at Princeton. In 1824 he was elected moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and in the Old School - New School controversy which split the church in 1837 he was one of the most active spokesmen for the Old School. Throughout his life he was an advocate of racial tolerance, a promoter of missionary activity, a vigorous preacher, and a scholar of high standards.

W. D. Metz

328. Marsh, Philip M. (Miami Univ.). MAINE'S FIRST NEWSPAPER EDITOR: THOMAS WAIT. *New England Quarterly* 1955 28(4): 519-534. Description of the activities of Thomas Baker Wait as a newspaper editor in Portland, Maine, between January 1785 and September 1796.

P. Podjed

329. Pole, J. R. (University College, London). SUFFRAGE AND REPRESENTATION IN MASSACHUSETTS: A STATISTICAL NOTE. *William and Mary Quarterly* 1957 14(4): 560-596. Analyzes voting trends and requirements for officeholding, 1780-1860. The property qualifications for voters in the constitution of 1780 were largely ignored, and an effort to disfranchise the Shaysites was reversed by the next legislature. By the time of the convention of 1820, suffrage reform was no longer a material issue and after 1821 all adult males, except paupers, were enfranchised. Property qualifications for legislators continued until 1840, thus creating a social distinction between voters and their representatives. A statistical appendix shows voting trends in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut.

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

330. Treacy, Kenneth W. THE OLMSTEAD CASE, 1778-1809. *Western Political Quarterly* 1957 10(3): 875-691. Traces the history of one of the first legal battles over states' rights and Federal-State relations in the United States.

H. Kantor

331. Unsigned. HAMILTON'S PLAN FOR A CONSTITUTION. Freedom and Union 1957 12(6): 15-18. Excerpts from a speech by Alexander Hamilton at the Federal Convention at Philadelphia on 18 June 1787, taken from the notes of Robert Gates, a delegate from New York State. Hamilton proposed the establishment of a strong, centralized government which would have virtually abolished all powers of the States. Though the Convention considered this plan too drastic for adoption, the discussion thereof resulted in the compromise solution which left certain powers to the states.

R. Mueller

332. Unsigned. HOW A FRENCH NOBLEMAN'S "HEART WAS ENROLLED" IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Freedom and Union 1957 12(9): 16-18.

A biographical sketch of the Marquis de Lafayette, commemorating the bicentenary of his birth. Lafayette's dedication to the ideals of the revolution of the American colonies was awakened by the Duke of Gloucester, brother of George III, during his visit to France. The Marquis' laborious efforts to obtain a commission in the Continental Army after his arrival in Philadelphia in 1777 are praised. The American government and population greatly honored Lafayette when he visited the United States again in 1824-25.

R. Mueller

333. Vivian, Frances. THE CAPTURE AND DEATH OF MAJOR ANDRE. History Today 1957 7(12): 813-819.

Describes the events leading up to the arrest of Major John André as a British spy by the American army in September 1780, and his subsequent trial and execution.

E. D. Johnson

334. Weaver, Glenn (Trinity College, Hartford). BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AND THE PENNSYLVANIA GER-

MANS. William and Mary Quarterly 1957 14(4): 536-559. Pre-revolutionary relations between Franklin and the Pennsylvania Germans were cool. By the eve of the Revolution, however, the "church" Germans had joined with the Scotch-Irish in opposition to the neutralist coalition of Quakers and "sect" Germans; Franklin, observing their Americanization, found them to be useful tools in setting up the extra-legal machinery of the Revolution. The article also discusses the founding of the German Lutheran and Reformed school, Franklin College, in which Benjamin Rush was influential.

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

335. Whitridge, Arnold. DOLLY MADISON. History Today 1958 8(1): 3-9. A sympathetic sketch of the life of Dolly Payne Todd Madison, the wife of President James Madison. A few sidelights on the history of the era, especially the War of 1812, and on President Madison himself are included.

E. D. Johnson

336. Williams, George W. (Dalcho Historical Society, Charleston, South Carolina). DR. FREDERICK DALCHO (1769-1836), FIRST DIOCESAN HISTORIAN. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1957 26(4): 311-328. A brief sketch of the life and work of Dalcho as physician, co-editor of the Charleston Courier, leader in the Masonic movement, and assistant minister of St. Michael's Church, Charleston.

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

337. Wisbey, Herbert A., Jr. (Keuka College, New York). PORTRAIT OF A PROPHETESS. New York History 1957 38(4): 387-396. Describes the activities of Jemima Wilkinson, the leader of a religious community in Yates County, New York State, in the early 19th century.

A. B. Rollins

334. Weaver, Glenn (Trinity College, Hartford). BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AND THE PENNSYLVANIA GER-

C. 1815-1871

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 226, 227

338. Bertaut, Jules. DE L'ATTENTAT D'ORSINI A LA CAMPAGNE D'ITALIE [From Orsini's (assassination) attempt to the Italian campaign]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1957 (85): 93-101. Gives a brief account of the active interest of Louis Napoleon in the Carbonari and the unification of Italy, the considerations which shaped his later more cautious policy toward Italy, Orsini's attempt to assassinate him on 14 January 1858, the Countess Castiglione affair, the meeting at Plombières, and the subsequent war and peace with Austria.

R. C. Delk

339. Bodea, Cornelia C. CORESPONDENTA INEDITA PRIVIND ACTIVITATEA LUI NICOLAE BĂLCESCU ÎN ANII 1851-52 [Unpublished correspondence about the activity of Nicolae Bălcescu in the years 1851-52]. Studii. Revista de Istorie 1956 9(4): 117-144. Describes the activities of Nicolae Bălcescu, one of the most important leaders of the 1848 revolution, in the years 1851-52, during which he resided in Paris. In London for a brief stay, Bălcescu established a "Democratic European Central Committee," which consisted of Rumanians, Poles, Magyars, Russians, Czechs and South Slavs. Mazzini's followers favored Bălcescu's ideas, but Kossuth refused to co-operate with him in his efforts to reconcile the Rumanians and the Magyars. Ten previously unpublished letters by Bălcescu to various friends are also included.

I. Popinceanu

340. Colin-Simard, L'AGONIE D'UN EMPIRE ET LA MORT D'UN EMPEREUR [The agony of an empire and the death of an emperor]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1957 (85): 139-144. Describes the defeat and surrender of Napoleon III, including his conversations with Bismarck and with Wilhelm I. Some details of his exile, final illness and death (10 January 1873) are also given.

R. C. Delk

341. Descola, Jean. LES DESSOUS DU DRAME MEXICAIN [The secret sides of the Mexican drama]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1957 (85): 106-114. Reviews the causes for France's intervention in Mexico: the influence of the Mexicans in Paris; the interests of Jecker and Morny; Eugénie's persuasion; the question of the Mexican debt, and, above

all, after Spain and England had accepted Juarez's promise to meet Mexico's obligations, Napoleon III's dream of a French empire in the Americas.

R. C. Delk

342. Graham, G. S. (London Univ.). THE ASCENDANCY OF THE SAILING SHIP, 1850-85. Economic History Review 1956 9(1): 74-88. An attempt to demolish the misconceptions 1) that the steamship was the key to 19th century imperial development, and 2) that the cutting of the Suez canal marked a turning point in the life of sail. The author explains why the "triumph of steam" was so long delayed and why until the third quarter of the nineteenth century the sailing ship had continued to carry the bulk of the goods of a trading empire. "The adaptation of the high pressure triple expansion engine to the ocean carrier marked the end of an epoch..." and this was not achieved effectively until the 1880s.

J. A. S. Grenville

343. Leturia, Pedro de (S. J.). PIO VII, LEON XII Y LA EMANCIPACION ESPANOLA [Pius VII, Leo XII and the Spanish (American) emancipation]. Estudios (Argentina) 1955 (468): 24-30. Brief summary of the conclusions reached in various monographs on this subject published by the author between 1924 and 1948. He discusses the origin and interpretation of the bulls of 1816 and 1824 on the independence of Spanish America.

G. Céspedes del Castillo (IHE 11224)

344. MacDonald, N. P. BRITAIN AND AN ATLANTIC-PACIFIC CANAL. History Today 1957 7(10): 676-684. Reviews British-American relations with respect to a Central American canal, especially from 1850 to 1900. Particular attention is paid to British interest in the Mosquito Coast of Nicaragua, the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850, and the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901.

E. D. Johnson

345. Macpherson, W. J. (Aberdeen Univ.). INVESTMENT IN INDIAN RAILWAYS, 1845-1875. Economic History Review 1955 8(2): 177-186. Examines British investment in Indian Railways between 1845 and 1875. The sum of about 95 million pounds expended in this period provided India with a basic railway network. The three main groups behind the investment, the Indian Government, the investors and the promoting and business groups in

Britain, encouraged this development for a complexity of motives. "The Government wanted railways for social, economic, and perhaps military reasons. To some extent, also, it was influenced by commercial and manufacturing interests." The guarantee it accordingly gave for investment attracted, in turn, promoters, merchants and investors on the lookout for trade and profitable investment. Only a negligible quantity of capital was raised by the natives of India, though through taxes they made up the difference between the five per cent guarantee and the profits of the lines. The author stresses as significant that given a guarantee of the principal and interest, British middle-class investors showed no aversion to overseas public utility construction.

J. A. S. Grenville

346. Rostand, Jean. UNE OEUVRE MECONNUE: LES VESTIGES DE LA NATURAL HISTORY OF CREATION¹ A little known work: *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation*. *Revue d'Histoire des Sciences et de leurs Applications* 1956 9(1): 62-73. Written by the Scottish publisher and author Robert Chambers in 1844, this book was the first to set before the general reader the problem of the evolution of man -- fifteen years before the appearance of *Origin of the Species*. Chambers' book was severely criticized by Darwin, but the reviewer finds therein a coherent and logical presentation of the evolutionary hypothesis. H. Monteagle

347. Schwann, Stanisław. PROBLEMATYKA EKONOMICZNA WE WROCŁAWSKICH KORESPONDENCJACH KAROLA MARCKSA [The economic problems in the Breslau (Wrocław) correspondence of Karl Marx]. *Ekonomista* 1957 (3): 116-25. Relates the history and the contents of the correspondence of Karl Marx published in the Breslau newspaper *Neue Oder Zeitung* in 1855, but almost completely forgotten for one hundred years. The correspondence was devoted to world economic problems of the day, particularly those of England and the United States, and also referred to debates in the House of Commons. At this time, Marx was working on his *Zur Kritik der politischen Ökonomie* and on *Das Kapital*, and the Breslau correspondence helps to clarify the formation and development of his economic views. J. Lewartowski

348. Serejski, Marian H. JOACHIM LELEWEL ALS HISTORIKER (1786-1861) (UNTER BESONDERER BERÜCKSICHTIGUNG SEINER BEZIEHUNG ZU DEUTSCHLAND) [Joachim Lelewel as historian (1786-1861) (with special consideration of his relation to Germany)]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin* 1956/57 6(2): 91-96. The Polish historian Lelewel used history not only as an object of knowledge, but also as an ideological weapon against the foreign masters of Poland. After taking active part in the rising of 1830, he fled to France and later to Belgium, where he became, with Marx, a vice-president of the Democratic Society. C. F. Latour

349. Simiot, Bernard. LA GUERRE DE CRIMEE [The Crimean War]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1957 (85): 66-74. A brief summary of the Crimean War, dealing with the lack of centralized command, the Siliestrion campaign, the costly siege of Sevastopol, and the ending of the war. R. C. Delk

350. Taylor, Arthur Henry. LETTERS FROM THE CRIMEA. *Journal* [of the Royal United Service Institution] 1957 102(605): 79-85, (606): 232-238, (607): 399-405, and (608): 564-570. Publishes extracts of letters written by Assistant-Surgeon Arthur Henry Taylor to his parents from the Crimea during the period October 1854 - March 1856. They provide a personal account of the Crimean campaign and describe the courage and wretched conditions of allied troops. By February 1855 conditions improved: "I am sitting in my tent warm and comfortable, well clad in regimental clothing.... Scurvy, I am sorry to say, has been committing dreadful ravages in some of the Divisions, and also amongst our men, but now that we have plenty of lime-juice and preserved potatoes it is on the decrease." (2 February 1855). Taylor returned to England arriving on 13 March 1856. The next day he recorded "We were all received with great honours. The Queen inspected us and made a great deal of us all.... It appears that no troops were ever received more gloriously than we were." J. A. S. Grenville

351. Thornton, A. P. (Univ. of Aberdeen). THE REOPENING OF THE "CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION," 1864-9. *History* 1956 41(141-143): 122-136. After being dormant for twenty years, the question of Anglo-Russian relations in Central Asia was reopened by Gorchakov in 1864 when he claimed the right for Russia to carry out defensive raids against the uncivilized tribes. The British foreign secretary, Russell, tried vainly in 1865 to reach an understanding with Russia on the subject. His *démarche* had been toned down by the India office. Subsequently the matter was shelved again, although the British continued to be uneasy. W. M. Simon

352. Unsigned. THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION. *External Affairs* 1957 9(9): 256-259. Traces efforts of various governments which led to the establishment of the International Postal Union in 1874, and praises the efficiency with which it has since co-ordinated worldwide dispatch, movement, and delivery of mail. R. Mueller

353. Ziegengeist, Gerhard (Berlin). DIE HERZEN-UND TURGENEV-FORSCHUNG IM INSTITUT FÜR SLAWISTIK DER DEUTSCHEN AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN ZU BERLIN [Research on Herzen and Turgenev at the Slavic Institute of the German Academy of Sciences in Berlin]. *Forschungen und Fortschritte* 1957 31(8): 249-253. A discussion of unpublished material dealing with Herzen and Turgenev in German, Austrian and Swiss libraries. This material relates to their correspondence with contemporary German thinkers, their views on various trends of 19th century German thought, the preparations for German translations and editions of their works, and the impact of their works on contemporary German literary thought and intellectual life. R. Mueller

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

See also: 229

354. Boudet, Jacques. COMMENT L'EMPEREUR DES ARABES FIT VOISINER GAUROCHE ET LE GRAND CAPITAL [How the emperor of the Arabs made neighbors of working-class colonists and investment capital]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 (84): 743-752. The revolutionary atmosphere of 1848 increased the popularity of the Saint-Simonians and of the Algerian colonization plan of Barthélemy Enfantin. To rid Paris of some of its more radical elements, the government set aside money to promote agricultural colonies in Algeria. Between 8 October 1848 and February 1849, some 14,000 left Paris and Lyon for Algeria, only to be harassed by their own ineptitude and by fever. Napoleon III's government also promoted investments by French and foreign capitalists, but, as in the case of the colonization efforts, these business ventures were not in all instances successful. R. C. Delk

355. Testore, Celestino. IL "BONUS MILES CHRISTI PRO AFRICA" E IL GLORIOSO CENTENARIO CAMBONIANO (1857-1957) [The "Bonus Miles Christi Pro Africa" and the glorious Cambon centenary]. *Civiltà Cattolica* 1957 108(24): 561-574. Describes the attempts made in the second half of the 19th century by Catholic missionaries to establish missions in the Sudan, and examines the results of this activity. P. Pastorelli

Asia

See also: 395

356. Behrsing, Siegfried. ZEITTAFEL ZUM "CH'OU-PAN I-WU SHIH-MO" ("TSCHOU-BAN I-WU SCH'MO") [Chronological table to "Ch'ou-pan i-wu shih-mo"]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin* 1956/57 6(2): 115-121. Presents a chronological table, with Chinese and Western dates, pertaining to a collection of documents on the foreign policy of the Manchu government during the period 1836-1875. C. F. Latour

357. "Hafiz." THE INDIAN MUTINY AND AFTER. *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* 1957 102 (608): 556-563. A short account of the outbreak and defeat of the Sepoy Rebellion, and the subsequent absorption of the Indian army of the East India Company into the forces of the Crown. C. L. Robertson

358. Harris, Richard. CHINA UNDER THE EMPRESS DOWAGER. *History Today* 1957 7(10): 662-671. An account of the role played by the empress dowager Tz'u Hsi in the decline of the Chinese empire, 1856-1908. Despite the corruptness of the imperial household and the failure of the empress dowager to understand the internal and external factors which were destroying the empire, her firm control of imperial affairs prolonged its life and postponed the revolution. E. D. Johnson

359. Szcześniak, Boleslaw (Univ. of Notre Dame). LETTERS OF HOMER CRANE BLAKE CONCERNING HIS NAVAL EXPEDITION TO CHINA, JAPAN AND KOREA: 1869-1872. *Monumenta Nipponica* 1957 13(1/2): 1-38. Published twenty letters from Commodore Homer Crane Blake (1823-1880) to his superior, Rear Admiral John Rodgers, commander of the United States Asiatic Squadron, between 26 August 1870 and 9 July 1871. Blake reports on his mission, as commander of the USS "Alaska" along the Korean coast, to conclude naval treaties with local potentates and on his capture of some Korean coastal forts in June 1871. Blake's reports provided much new information on sea currents, climatology, rivers and harbors, which necessitated the revision of existing nautical charts. The letters are part of Blake's "letter book," now in the Manuscript Division of the New York City Public Library. Article to be continued. R. Mueller

360. Tamura, Kosaku (Chuo Univ.). JAPAN'S FOREIGN RELATIONS. *Contemporary Japan* 1956 24(10-12): 596-607. This installment deals with the first Japanese mission to the United States, the implementation of the treaties of commerce in 1859 and the initiation of normal diplomatic relations, and the assassination of C. J. Heusken, interpreter of the American legation. Article to be continued. See also: 3: 1045 G. A. Lensen

Australia

361. Martin, A. W. (New South Wales Univ. of Technology). THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1856-1900. *Australian Journal of Politics and History* 1957 2(1): 46-67. Before 1891 the legislative assembly was overwhelmingly middle class and dominated by men of independent means. The prevailing liberalism had vague principles which amounted to concern for the whole community and emphasis on the virtues of self-help. In the 1880s, the issue of protection precipitated the formation of political parties. Of these, the Liberals outdistanced the Protectionists in elaborating an appealing political philosophy, emphasizing commercial freedom and social justice. Combined with labor, the third political group, the liberals enacted important progressive legislation as the period ended. G. D. Pearce

Canada

See also: 400

362. Woodcock, George. THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. *History Today* 1958 8(1): 47-55. A sketch of the events and forces that led to the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, completed in 1885. Politics, economics and relations with the United States were all involved, but the result was a binding force that did much to unify Canada and prepare it for its modern role as an independent member of the British Commonwealth. E. D. Johnson

Europe

BALKANS

See also: 231, 428, 525

363. Cherestesiu, V. LUPTATORUL REVOLUȚIONAR EFTIMIE MURGU (1805-1870) [The revolutionary fighter Eftimie Murgu (1805-1870)]. *Studii. Revista de Istorie* 1956 9(1): 65-85. A native of the Banat, Murgu first came into contact with N. Bălcescu and other revolutionaries in Bucharest. He later went to Transylvania and Hungary where he fought for the emancipation of the Rumanian peasants, urging them to live in brotherly harmony with the Magyars. One of the greatest Rumanian patriots of the generation of 1848, he was opposed to feudalism and absolutism. I. Popinceanu

364. Georgescu-Buzău, Gh. ACTIVITATEA LUI N. BĂLCEȘCU PENTRU PREGĂTIREA DEZLANȚUIRII REVOLUȚIEI DIN 1848 [N. Bălcescu's activity for the preparation of the outbreak of the Revolution of 1848]. *Studii. Revista de Istorie* 1956 9(1): 45-64. Although the historian N. Bălcescu was one of the most important leaders of the Rumanian 1848 revolution, contemporary bourgeois historians ignored his role in the revolution. Bălcescu took the initiative in unleashing the revolution in the Danubian Principalities and also formulated the plan for its further development. He sought to establish connections with the revolutions in the neighboring countries and to coordinate the revolution of the Rumanians in Transylvania with that of the Magyars. I. Popinceanu

365. Michailidis-Nouaros, M. ENGRAPHA HISTORIKATES EN ANATOLE PROXENIKES HYPERESIAS TES GALLIAS SCHETIKOS PROS TEN KATASTROPHEN TES KASOU (1824) [Historical documents of the French consular service in the Near East referring to the destruction of Kásos (1824)]. *Dodekanisiakón Archefon* 1957/57 2: 26-41. Documents, mainly letters, dated 1822-24, of the French consular service in Rhodes, Smyrna, Salonica and Alexandria, informing the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the situation in Dodecanese during the first years of the Greek war of independence. They deal chiefly with the activities of the inhabitants of the island of Kásos who, being excellent mariners, caused a great deal of damage to the Turks by organizing attacks both against the Turkish fleet and the coast of Rhodes. Extracts are given from the 1824 *Bulletin de l'Archipel*, a news bulletin of the French foreign service, concerning the complete destruction of Kásos by the Turkish fleet. Information is also given about the personnel of the French consulates in the places mentioned above. Catherine Koumarianou

366. Oțetea, A. LEGAMÂNTUL LUI TUDOR VLADIMIRESCU FATA DE ETERIE [Tudor Vladimirescu's pledge to the Hetaifa]. *Studii. Revista de Istorie* 1956 9(2/3): 125-133. In the Budapest State Archive, the author found the German copy of the document which pledged Vladimirescu to the Hetaifa Philike, thus showing that he was to take part in the fight against the Turkish rule together with the Greeks and people of the other Balkan nations. His action was backed by the government in Bucharest. Tudor Vladimirescu was supposed to support Alexander Ipsilanti's crossing of the Danube. I. Popinceanu

367. Papadópoulos, Ch. (Nicosia, Cyprus). ANEKDOTA ENGRAPHA PERI TON SCHOLEION TES LEUKOSIAS KATA TO DEUTERON HEMISY TOU DEKATOU ENATOU AIONOS [Unpublished documents about the schools of Nicosia during the second half of the 19th century]. *Kypriakaf Spoudai* 1956 20: 175-207. A contribution to the history of education in Cyprus from 1859 to 1892, and, more broadly, to Cypriot social history. Article to be continued. See also: 2:323, 2484 Catherine Koumarianou

368. Seraphetinidis, Andr. TO SCHOLEION TES LEIROU KATA TO ETOS 1838 [The school of Leros during the year 1838]. *Dodekanisiakón Archefon* 1956/57 2: 228-236 Unpublished documents (Manuscript 14 of the Library of

eros) concerning the foundation (in 1838) and the functioning of a Greek school on the island of Leros.

Catherine Koumarianou

369. Simonescu, D. UN STUDIU NECUNOSCUT DE STORIE SOCIALA AL LUI MIHAIL KOGALNICEANU, [TIUTIU DE CENZURA [An unknown study by Mihail Kogalniceanu, suppressed by the censors]. *Studii, Revista de Istorie* 1955 8(5/6): 137-145. Deals with Kogalniceanu's survey of the history of slavery, which appeared as an introduction to T. Codrescu's Rumanian translation of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1855). Part of this introduction, dealing with slavery in Rumania, was suppressed by the censors, with the result that the study was published only in mutilated form. I. Popinceanu

FRANCE

See also: 241, 242, 243, 354, 388, 399

370. Aguiló, F. de S. CENTENARIO DE ORFILA: ORFILA, MEDICO DE LUIS XVIII [Orfila's centenary: Orfila, Louis XVIII's doctor]. *Bolívar* (Colombia) 1955 39: 795-810. Lecture given in Bogotá on the occasion of the centenary of the death of the Majorcan Mateu Josep Bonaventura Orfila (1787-1853), Louis XVIII's personal physician and a dean of the faculty of the Sorbonne. The author gives a biography of Orfila, and mentions his works. Reference is also made to a number of other Spanish emigrants in various European countries.

Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 10771)

371. Appolis, Emile. DANS LE MONDE DES AFFAIRES AUX XIX^e SIECLE. LE MYSTICISME HETERODOXE A SETE [In the business world of the 19th century. The heterodox mysticism of Sète]. *Annales, Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1957 12(2): 231-242. A description of two heterodox religious movements in Sète. Marguerite Hinsch, daughter of a Protestant German family which settled in Sète in the late 18th century, founded the Evangelical Church in January 1846. This movement, advocating pacifism and the ideal of communal property, has lasted to the present day, principally through its charitable institutions. Among the Catholics of Sète, the somewhat similar doctrines of Vintras had considerable vogue after 1844, but this movement disappeared before 1870. Both gained the support of prominent businessmen in Sète. Based on the departmental archives of Hérault and other sources.

R. C. Delk

372. Bastid, Paul (Univ. of Paris). LE PROCES DES MINISTRES DE CHARLES X [The trial of the ministers of Charles X]. *Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine* 1957 4: 171-211. A detailed analysis of the 1830 trial of the ministers of the preceding regime. The author concludes that the judgment was a flagrant judicial error and an unwise precedent; fortunately, recent French legislation makes a similar verdict illegal. Based on parliamentary archives. H. D. Piper

373. Boudet, Jacques. LA GENERATION DES HOMMES D'AFFAIRES [The generation of businessmen]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1957 (85): 131-138. Discusses the activity and brilliance of the Second Empire as exemplified by its men of business and its expanding business interests. Among those whose activities are summarized are Frédéric Kuhmann (chemicals), Ferdinand de Lesseps, J. E. Schneider, and Léon Talabot (steel), Paulin Talabot (transportation), and Emile and Isaac Périlire (finance). R. C. Delk

374. Bourgeat, Jacques. POURQUOI BADINGUET? [Why Badinguet?]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1957 (85): 39-43. Discusses several theories of the origin of the nickname "Badinguet," often applied to Napoleon III after 1853. It may have been derived from the phrase "Eugénie, l'ancienne à Badinguet," used in connection with a sketch by Gavarni in 1840 and given a new meaning by Paris wags after the marriage of Napoleon III and Eugénie. Another theory holds that it came from a rather poor play by the Cogniard brothers, first presented in October 1848, in which a character named Badinguet had traits similar to those of Louis Napoleon. R. C. Delk

375. Castelot, André. LES SOIRES DE COMPIEGNE [The soirees at Compiègne]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1957 (85): 44-54. An account of balls, parlor games, theatricals, hunts, and other pastimes at the summer palace of Napoleon III and Eugénie. Based on Dhormoy's *La Cour à Compiègne, Confidences d'un Valet de Chambre*.

R. C. Delk

376. Decaux, Alain. LES LUMIERES DE LA VILLE [The lights of the city]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1957 (85): 122-130. Paris was a city of great changes and contrasts during the period of the Second Empire. Wide boulevards, parkways and fountains beautified the city, and horse-cars were a further sign of progress. Two great expositions were held within a period of twelve years. Expensive entertainments for the upper classes were balanced by free sources of entertainment for the lower classes. Yet, while gentlemen could pay their mistresses large sums to be rid of them, the working classes were poorly paid for their labor.

R. C. Delk

377. Horne, Henri. UN "EMIGRE DE L'INTERIEUR": HORACE DE VIEL-CASTEL [A "resident émigré": Horace de Viel-Castel]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1957 (85): 89-92. Although Viel-Castel (1802-1864) was one of the bitter mourners for the *ancien régime* who could see little that was desirable in the France of his own day, he was able to support Napoleon III grudgingly because the latter represented order. His memoirs contain caustic comments on Hugo, Lamartine, the elder Dumas and other notable contemporary figures. Based largely on Viel-Castel's memoirs. R. C. Delk

378. Kuczynski, Jürgen. SISMONDI, STENDHAL UND SAINT-SIMON. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin* 1955/56 5(4): 329-338. In the period around 1830, a turning point in the history of France, Sismondi, Stendhal and Saint-Simon occasionally presented a united front, but more often fought one another.

C. F. Latour

379. La Varende, Jean de. NAPOLEON LE TROISIÈME, DERNIER ROI DE FRANCE [Napoleon III, last king of France]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1957 (85): 28-38. A brief, sympathetic sketch of Napoleon III's life, briefly describing his family background, years as a pretender to the throne, role as president and emperor, tastes in art, and defeat and exile. R. C. Delk

380. Leuillot, Paul. DE LA DISETTE DE 1816-1817 A LA FAMINE DU COTON (1867) [From the scarcity of 1816-1817 to the cotton famine (1867)]. *Annales, Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1957 12(2): 317-325. A critical evaluation of several recent articles and books dealing with the causes and effects of economic depression in France from 1816 to 1867. The author maintains that in the 19th century agricultural crisis became increasingly secondary in importance to industrial and financial crises as factors in general economic depression. R. C. Delk

381. Leuillot, Paul. THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN FRANCE: SOME REFLECTIONS INSPIRED BY A RECENT STUDY BY ARTHUR LOUIS DUNHAM. *Journal of Economic History* 1957 17(2): 245-254. Recent writers on 19th century French economic history have analyzed certain of its phases in terms of entrepreneurial thinking, changing methods of production and marketing, and government protectionism. The author discusses bibliographical and source problems in this field, especially as related to demographic and sociological conditions and changes. Based chiefly on Arthur Louis Dunham's *The Industrial Revolution in France, 1815-1848* (New York: Exposition Press, 1955). R. Mueller

382. Leuillot, Paul. UN EVEQUE MILITANT ET GALLICAN AU XIX^e SIECLE [A militant Gallican bishop of the 19th century]. *Annales, Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1957 12(2): 331-334. A critical note on Ernest Sevrin's Mgr. Clausel de Montals, évêque de Chartres (1769-1857), 2 vols. (Paris: Librairie philosophique J. Vrin, 1955). Clausel de Montals was an outspoken foe of most of the trends of his day, including the charging of interest, the attitude of the Restoration toward Church-State relations, and the secularization of education. R. C. Delk

383. Melot, Paul. *L'ESSOR PRODIGIEUX DES CHEMINS DE FER* [The prodigious rise of the railways]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1957 (85): 57-64. Discusses the prejudices which helped retard French railway building between 1 October 1828 (when the first line was opened) and the period of the Second Empire, as well as the financing and construction of the great railway systems. By 1867 six large companies controlled systems comprising a total of 16,000 kilometers, and by 1871 the systems embraced over 23,000 kilometers. The author also mentions the railroad's role in peace and war, and describes the equipment of the day, especially the imperial train and the papal coach.

R. C. Delk

384. Pinkney, David H. (Univ. of Missouri). *MONEY AND POLITICS IN THE REBUILDING OF PARIS, 1860-1870*. *Journal of Economic History* 1957 17(1): 45-61. A detailed examination of the debates in the French parliament in 1868/69 which led to the dismissal of Baron Haussmann as Prefect of the Seine. Haussmann was attacked for having spent a total of 2,500,000 francs for the modernization of Paris, in response to Napoleon III's demands. Jules Ferry and other anti-Royalists charged Haussmann specifically with recklessly squandering money, planning poorly, and deliberately obscuring and falsifying the accounts which he submitted to the municipal fiscal authorities. Although Napoleon had originally backed Haussmann, he was forced to request his resignation in order to have a scapegoat and to pacify the bourgeois parties which had become increasingly discontented during the economic depression of the late 1860s. Based on contemporary newspaper and archival sources. R. Mueller

385. Poirier, René. *GRANDS JOURNAUX ET MAGNATS DE LA PRESSE* [Great newspapers and magnates of the press]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1957 (85): 115-121. Between 24 February and 20 August 1848 some 283 newspapers began publication. Those that survived Cavaignac's suppression were killed by the coup d'état of 2 December 1851. Yet, despite censorship and press regulations, such papers as the *Moniteur Universel*, *Le Constitutionnel*, *Journal des Débats*, *Siècle*, *L'Univers*, *Le Temps*, *La Presse*, *Figaro*, and the *Petit Journal* flourished during the period. Such men as Dumas, Balzac, Soulié, Emile de Girardin, Hippolyte de Villemessant and Moïse Millaud were active as contributors and editors. Based partly on J. Morienval, *Les créateurs de la grande presse* (Paris, 1934). R. C. Delk

386. Tracy, G.-M. EN CAPOTE ET CRINOLINE [In capote and crinoline]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1957 (85): 80-87. Describes women's fashions during the Second Empire and the influence of Empress Eugénie on them. R. C. Delk

387. Uría Riu, Juan. *FLOREZ ESTRADA EN PARIS (1830-1834)*. *Archivum* (Spain) 1955 5(1): 39-76. The economist and great liberal thinker Alvaro Flórez Estrada lived in Paris from 1830 to 1834 as a political refugee. While living under great material difficulties, he occupied himself with the preparation of the French edition of his treatise on political economy. Based chiefly on unpublished letters of Manuel María Acevedo, Flórez Estrada's cousin, who was also an émigré. The appendix contains the text of the speech made by Flórez at the funeral of General Maximilien Lamarque in 1832.

J. Nadal Oller (IHE 10767)

GERMANY

See also: 250, 409

388. Droz, Jacques (Univ. of Clermont-Ferrand), and Lothar W. Silberhorn (Mainz). "ETAT DES OPINIONS EN ALLEMAGNE." *UNE CONVERSATION POLITIQUE ENTRE M. GUIZOT ET LE BARON MAX VON GAGERN EN 1846 A PARIS* ["State of public opinion in Germany." A political discussion between M. Guizot and Baron Max von Gagern in 1846 in Paris]. *Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine* 1957 4: 229-238. Presents previously unpublished notes made by Gagern, ambassador from the Duchy of Nassau to Holland and Belgium, on a conversation

with Guizot. Guizot was primarily interested in discussing the progress of German unity, which he favored, and the role of the Church of Rome in that movement. H. D. Piper

389. Henderson, W. O. (Univ. of Manchester). *PETER BEUTH AND THE RISE OF PRUSSIAN INDUSTRY, 1810-1845*. *Economic History Review* 1955 8(2): 222-231. Peter Beuth, a civil servant all his life, made a great contribution to the development of industrial efficiency in Prussia. The author examines his career and influence.

J. A. S. Grenville

390. Menzel, Rudolf. *HEINRICH GRÄFE, EIN "ZEITGÄSSER" PÄDAGOGE DER RESTAURATIONSPERIODE* [Heinrich Gräfe, a "timely" pedagogue of the Restoration period]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena* 1956/57 6(3/4): 263-279. Examines the pedagogic theories which the German educator Heinrich Gräfe (1802-1868) developed while teaching at Jena University, whose first school of pedagogy he established. Although Gräfe, as an excellent organizer of the bourgeois school system which was developing in the 19th century, was progressive, he educated youth in a Prussian-reactionary direction. R. Mueller

391. Sabetti, Alfredo. *KARL MARX: GLI ANNI DI BERLINO E LA DISSERTAZIONE DOTTORALE* [Karl Marx: the Berlin years and the doctoral dissertation]. *Società* 1957 13(2): 310-345. A study of Marx's student years at the University of Berlin from 1836-1840, appraising the forces and personalities that helped shape his life and philosophy. The author also examines the thesis for which Marx received his doctorate at Jena in 1841. A. F. Rolle

392. Skonietzki, Kurt (Weimar). *EIN UNBEKANNTER BRIEF WILHELM WOLFFS AN FRITZ REUTER* [An unknown letter by Wilhelm Wolff to Fritz Reuter]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1957 5(6): 1243-1245. A letter by Wilhelm Wolff, a friend of Marx and Engels, dated 30 December 1863 and addressed to Fritz Reuter, has been discovered at the Goethe- und Schiller-Archiv in Weimar. Wolff describes his life since his expulsion from Germany, and congratulates Reuter on his books. Journal (H. Kötitz)

393. Wielopolski, Alfred. *SUKIENNICTWO NA POMORZU ZACHODNIM W XIX WIEKU* [The heavy-textile industry of Western Pomerania in the 19th century]. *Roczniki Dziejów Społecznych i Gospodarczych* 1955 17: 111-162. A detailed analysis of the West Pomeranian heavy-textile industry in the 19th century. The author examines the causes of this industry's decline, which were: 1) the customs policies of Congress Poland and Russia; 2) the low technical level, and 3) the increased export of raw material from Pomerania to more industrialized centers in Prussia. Based on new archival sources. J. Topolski

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 254, 255, 258, 259, 262, 263, 426

394. Bagwell, P. S. (Univ. of London). *EARLY ATTEMPT AT NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF THE RAILWAY-MEN 1865-1867*. *Journal of Transport History* 1957 3(2): 94-102. Describes the part played by railwaymen in trade union activity before the establishment of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in 1871. "As far as their own working conditions were concerned the railwaymen regarded a reduction of hours of duty as the most urgently needed reform." The attempt by railway companies to solve their financial difficulties by introducing economies at the expense of the workers moved the railwaymen in 1865 to organized resistance. The railway clerks were the first to organize themselves into a Railway Clerks Association, followed in January 1866 by the Railway Guards, Signalmen and Switchmen's Society of the United Kingdom. In April 1866, the Engine Drivers and Firemen's United Society was founded. Although no enduring trade union could be founded during the struggles of 1865-67 with the railways, "when railwaymen began once more to organize themselves in December 1871, they formed a union embracing all grades of the service--the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants."

J. A. S. Grenville

395. Blacker, Carmen (Cambridge Univ.). THE FIRST JAPANESE MISSION TO ENGLAND. History Today 1957 7(2): 840-847. An account of the Japanese mission to England in 1862 to arrange for the postponement of the opening of the ports of Niigata and Hyogo to foreign trade. The mission was successful, and the opening of the ports delayed for five years. E. D. Johnson

396. Broadbridge, S. A. (London School of Economics and Political Science). THE EARLY CAPITAL MARKET: THE LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE RAILWAY. Economic History Review 1955 8(2): 200-212. Analyzes the share-capital sources of a group of railway companies and attempts to relate this analysis to the general view of the character of the railway capital market up to 1845. J. A. S. Grenville

397. Burns, J. H. (Univ. of Aberdeen). J. S. MILL AND DEMOCRACY, 1829-61. Political Studies 1957 5(2): 18-175, and 3(3): 281-294. Examines the development of J. S. Mill's political principles in three phases: 1) 1829-1840; 2) 1840-1849, and 3) 1849-1861. In the first period, Mill's practical views did not vary much, since he usually adhered to the accepted policies of the Radical party, but his writings revealed "how powerful the forces were that were drawing him away from the alliance with the Radicals." In the early 1840s, Mill was "disenchanted with so called free institutions," as he elaborately defended the French Revolution of 1848. The last period culminated with the publication of his Considerations on Representative Government in 1861. The author concludes: "A consistent viewpoint united Mill's political thought from start to finish; but it is not, in the strict sense he would himself have adopted, the viewpoint of democrat." J. A. S. Grenville

398. Cranston, Maurice (Univ. of London). J. S. MILL AS A POLITICAL PHILOSOPHER. History Today 1958 8(1): 8-46. A brief account of the development of John Stuart Mill's political philosophy, with consideration given to the influence of his father, James Mill, and his wife, Harriet Taylor Mill. Mill's theories of government are related to the development of British politics in the 19th century, and to the reforms in labor, education and suffrage. E. D. Johnson

399. Cunningham, A. B. PEEL, ABERDEEN AND THE INTENTE CORDIALE. Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research 1957 30(82): 189-206. Re-examines and rejects the view that, from 1841 to 1846, Anglo-French relations were on a substantially more cordial footing. While Aberdeen was anxious to establish good relations with France, and personally inclined towards friendship with Guizot, both he and Peel were disturbed by instances of what they regarded as French duplicity. Quarrels over French aggrandizement in the colonial sphere, the right of search, French negotiations with Belgium, disputes in the Pacific, and French intervention in Morocco made the preservation of peace a continuous struggle on Aberdeen's part. P. H. Hardacre

400. Currie, A. W. (Univ. of Toronto). SIR EDWARD WATKIN: A CANADIAN VIEW. Journal of Transport History 1957 3(1): 31-40. Attempts to describe the personality of Watkin, who exerted a powerful influence on the development of British railways in the last half of the 19th century. In 1881, he was sent to Canada to report upon the affairs of the Grand Trunk Railway. Distinguished for his imagination, industry and aggressiveness, he tolerated no interference from stockholders and often answered serious criticism with badinage or abuse. "Whatever his weaknesses as a railway manager may have been, Watkin had the vision to see a large and economically strong Dominion in the northern half of North America.... More than any of his business contemporaries, he understood the social and political implications of rails and steam locomotives." J. A. S. Grenville

401. Dessaix, C. S. NEWMAN'S FIRST CONVERSION. Studies 1957 45(181): 44-59. Newman's references, both in his published and unpublished writings, to his first conversion at the age of 15 show that he regarded it as incomparably more important than his later and more publicized conversion. The first conversion was brought about by an evangelical schoolmaster, in part by his teaching and in part by the books which he lent Newman, particularly Thomas

Scott's The force of truth. The first conversion, which was to Newman the beginning of his spiritual life, was an intellectual and rational affair, rather than a sudden or violent upheaval of the evangelical type. D. Large

402. Dyos, H. J. (Univ. of Leicester). SOME SOCIAL COSTS OF RAILWAY BUILDING IN LONDON. Journal of Transport History 1957 3(1): 23-29. Examines the figures available in Demolition Statements, which have "hitherto been ignored in computing the cost of railway construction in Great Britain." They focus attention on the complexity of the social repercussions of railway building by showing the approximate numbers of nameless and property-less people, "Labouring Classes," who were displaced from 1853 to 1900. J. A. S. Grenville

403. Gopal, S. (Ministry of External Affairs, India). GLADSTONE AND THE ITALIAN QUESTION. History 1956 41(141-143): 113-121. Shows how his concern with Italian problems converted Gladstone from Conservatism to Liberalism during the 1850s. He was only gradually roused to an interest in Italian liberties, especially in Naples; not until still later did he appreciate the importance of Austria and of the question of unification. Nevertheless it was on the basis of their Italian policy that Gladstone came to the support of Palmerston and Russell in 1859 and joined their cabinet. W. M. Simon

404. Gray, Malcolm. THE HIGHLAND POTATO FAMINE OF THE 1840's. Economic History Review 1955 3 (7): 357-368. Examines the nature of the Highland famine which the author suggests was due to more than a failure of the potato crop: "...the extent of economic collapse which followed is the measure of the persistency and chronic weakness of the Highland agrarian system." J. A. S. Grenville

405. Large, David (Univ. of Dublin). THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND IRELAND IN THE AGE OF PEEL, 1832-50. Irish Historical Studies 1955 9(36): 367-399. Describes the growth during the period 1783-1867 in the number of lords who had land in Ireland. Although predominantly Tory, their particularistic outlook was a constant cause of concern to the ministries. From 1832 to 1841, apart from bills for the coercion of Ireland which Irish lords supported, Irish legislation aroused much hostility among them, and was occasionally considerably modified in response to their pressure. The Irish lords opposed Peel on the Maynooth grant and on the repeal of the Corn Laws. As landlords they generally opposed measures involving additional expenditures for the poor, and thus substantially amended bills occasioned by the famine. The growth of hostility towards Irish landlords was in large measure the consequence of this attitude. P. H. Hardacre

406. Lockhead, Marion. THE VICTORIAN YOUNG LADY. Quarterly Review 1957 295(613): 323-333. Illustrates the Victorian idea of the "Young Lady" with a brief description of Queen Victoria and a detailed discussion of Charlotte Yonge, the novelist who created and perfected the roman jeune fille. Miss Yonge herself became the prototype of the Victorian young ladies which she portrayed in this new form of fiction. Ch. Le Guin

407. Pollard, Sidney (Univ. of Sheffield). BARROW-IN-FURNESS AND THE SEVENTH DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE. Economic History Review 1955 8(2): 213-221. Tells "the history of the association of the 7th Duke of Devonshire with the Furness district of Lancashire, and with Barrow-in-Furness in particular," which is of interest in "showing the application of landed wealth to industrial development in a small corner of England." J. A. S. Grenville

408. Pollins, H. RAILWAY CONTRACTORS AND THE FINANCE OF RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT IN BRITAIN. Journal of Transport History 1957 3(1): 41-51, and (2): 103-110. The contractors are elusive figures in British railway history and though it would be "absurd to suggest that the contractors were the most important figures in the railway world... in the period after the great mania of the 1840s any history of railway construction which ignored them would be ludicrously incomplete." The author discusses the contractors' transformation in the second half of the 19th

century "from a prime concern with engineering to an equal if not greater interest in finance." Without their aid, railway building would have been on a smaller scale. The author attempts to throw light on the little-known history of railway construction after 1852, and concludes: "Clearly the 1850's were a watershed in constructional finance; the problems were new and so were the solutions. To that extent the traditional story of railway finance in Britain needs modification." Based on manuscript sources. J. A. S. Grenville

409. Röhr, Albert (Munich). DIE AUSBILDUNG PREUSSISCH-DEUTSCHER SEEOFFIZIERE IN FREMDEN KRIEGSMARINEN [The training of Prussian-German naval officers in foreign navies]. Marine Rundschau 1955 52(3): 80-81. Describes how an Anglo-German naval agreement, in effect between 1848-1860, enabled some German junior naval officers to perform temporary active duty aboard British naval vessels in order to acquire needed experience which the German navy could not provide for them.

R. Mueller

410. Saville, John (Univ. of Hull). SLEEPING PARTNERSHIP AND LIMITED LIABILITY 1850-1856. Economic History Review 1956 8(3): 418-433. Examines in detail the debate and controversy centering around limited liability and silent partnerships in mid-19th century England. J. A. S. Grenville

411. Thompson, F. M. L. (University College, London). THE END OF A GREAT ESTATE. Economic History Review 1955 8(1): 36-52. Examines the reasons for the ruin of the second Duke of Buckingham, on the basis of new manuscript material which throws light on the financial management of his landed estates in the mid-19th century. The author concludes: "Ruin, the experience of the second Duke of Buckingham suggests, was visited on the colourful eccentrics but seems unlikely to have threatened the whole aristocratic order." J. A. S. Grenville

412. Waugh, Eric L. (Northwestern Univ.). RAILROADS AND THE CHANGING FACE OF BRITAIN, 1825-1901. Business History Review 1956 30(3): 274-296. Emphasizes the impact of the railroads on local craftsmen and tradesmen; the change from extreme concentration to dispersion of population; the influence on industrial decentralization; the changing railroad attitude toward passenger traffic; the rise of dormitory suburbs, and the significance of labor reform by the railroads. C. F. Latour

413. Welch, P. J. ANGLICAN CHURCHMEN AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE JERUSALEM BISHOPRIC. Journal of Ecclesiastical History 1957 8(2): 193-204. Describes the attitude of leading Anglican clergymen and laymen and the press toward the establishment of a joint bishopric at Jerusalem by the Evangelical Church of Prussia and the Church of England. The project was initiated in 1841 by the King of Prussia, who employed Bunsen, the diplomat and scholar, to approach English leaders. The fulfillment of the project aroused great enthusiasm among those who hoped for the restoration of a comprehensive church and for the conversion of the Jews, but question about the differences between the Anglican and Prussian churches aroused much opposition among the Tractarians and contributed to the secessions to Rome. P. H. Hardacre

414. Whyte, J. H. BISHOP MORIARTY ON DISESTABLISHMENT AND THE UNION, 1868. Irish Historical Studies 1956 10(38): 193-199. Prints a letter from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry, urging the disestablishment of the Anglican Church in Ireland in order to remove the worst grievance of the nation and pave the way for further reforms, such as land legislation. P. H. Hardacre

415. Wilson, E. A. PROPRIETORS OF THE ELLESmere AND CHESTER CANAL COMPANY, 1822. Journal of Transport History 1957 3(1): 52-54. Analyzes the interests and geographical location of the stockholders of the Ellesmere and Chester Canal company in 1822. J. A. S. Grenville

HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 270, 272, 363, 364

416. Egyed, A. (Cluj). ISTORICUL ASOCIAȚIILOR MUNCITOARESTI DIN TRANSILVANIA ÎNTRÉ ANII 1868 SI 1872. INFLUENȚA INTERNATIONALEI IASUPRA MISCĂRII MUNCITOARESTI DIN TRANSILVANIA [The history of workers' associations in Transylvania in the years 1868-1872. The influence of the First International on the labor movement in Transylvania]. Studi. Revistă de Istorie 1956 9(6): 27-50. The development of industry in the 1860's and 1870's led to a rapid growth in the number of workers in Transylvania and to the formation of worker coalitions against the bourgeoisie. Independent workers' organizations were established under the influence of the First International. In 1868, a general labor union was established in Timișoara, and it adopted the program of Ferdinand Lassalle, whose influence had spread to Transylvania from Germany by way of Vienna and Budapest. Similar unions were founded in 1869 in Cluj and, one year later, in Arad. The first legal action was brought against the socialist workers in 1872. All these unions were opposed to bourgeois nationalism; they were thus at the same time political and economic associations. I. Popinceanu

417. Kačer, Miroslav. TYLUV PROGRAM NÁRODNÍHO DIVADLA [Tyl's program for a national theater]. Ceská Literatura 1957 5(2): 128-138. Tyl's goal was to organize and make the nation conscious of the developing Czech "national collective," using the theater as the most effective forum for national agitation. He regarded the education of the nation as the theater's real task. G. R. Schroubek

418. Kočí, Josef. PŘÍSPĚVEK K ROLNICKÉ OTÁZCE V ČECHÁCH V R. 1848 [Contribution to the agrarian question in Bohemia in 1848]. Ceskoslovenský Časopis Historický 1957 5(2): 248-266. Because the national liberation movement was engineered by the Czech bourgeoisie, the revolution began in urban centers. However, both the nobility and the bourgeoisie made special efforts to win the sympathy of the agrarian population. The author describes the agrarian platform of various political groups, and refers also to František Palacký's literary activity. At the beginning, the Czech and German middle classes collaborated smoothly, but because the movement was headed by liberal politicians, all efforts failed to solve the problems of serfdom, which were closely related to that of national liberation. The land question in Czechoslovakia was properly treated and solved only after 1945 when the remnants of feudalism were liquidated. Based chiefly on published monographic materials. See also: 3:2646

F. Wagner

419. Marchetti, Leopoldo. MASSIMILIANO D'ABSBURGO-L'UOMO [Maximilian of Habsburg--the man]. Risorgimento 1957 9(3): 198-215. Survey of the life of Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, giving details about his character and his views of the events in which he participated. P. Pastorelli

420. Marx, Julius. DIE ÖFFENTLICHE SICHERHEIT IN DEN ÖSTERREICHISCHEN LÄNDERN VON 1840 BIS 1848 [Public safety in the Austrian provinces from 1840 to 1848]. Mitteilungen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung 1957 65(1/2): 70-92. Highway robbery was still common in the Austrian provinces in the years 1840-1848. Large gangs often attacked small villages or kept parts of the country under their domination for weeks or months until government troops arrived. Other disturbance included riots, in 1846-1848, among the peasants who were not satisfied with the Robotpatent, and riots caused by famine in 1847. Although the provinces had long demanded one, a police force was not established until after the reorganization of the central government following the revolution of March 1848. O. Stenzl

421. Otruba, Mojmir. SOUVISLOSTI A SMYSL PŘEDBŘEZNOVÉHO ZÁPASU O MÁČHU A JEHO DÍLO [The circumstances and meaning of the struggle for Mácha and his work before 1848]. Ceská Literatura 1957 5(3): 255-279. An analysis of the intellectual situation in Bohemia before 1848, using as an example the critical discussion of the works of the Romantic poet Karl Hynek Mácha (1810-1836). These discussions also involved the general problem of the philosophical and ideological bases of individualistic late

Emanticism in Germany, and its pessimistic Zerrissen-
ht. G. R. Schroubek

422. Posch, Andreas (Univ. of Graz). ERZHERZOG JOHANN UND METTERNICH. AUS UNGEDRUCKTEN BRIESEN UND TAGEBUCHAUFLAUFZEICHNUNGEN DES ERZHERZOG JOHANN [The Archduke Johann and Metternich. From published letters and diary entries of Archduke Johann]. *Religion, Wissenschaft und Kultur* 1957 8(3): 147-162. Archduke Johann was highly critical of Metternich's reactionary foreign policy after 1815, which he thought would lead to war, and opposed close co-operation with Russia. After the death of Francis I, the liberal-minded Archduke feared that Metternich would try to establish a reactionary and aristocratic regime. Johann also strongly opposed a restoration of the Jesuit order in Austria. During the last years of the period in which Metternich was in power, however, the relations between the two statesmen improved to some extent. The diary gives no information on the Archduke's role in the events of March 1848. O. Stenzl

423. Vodička, Felix, Karel Dvořák, Vladimír Štěpánek, and others. LITERATURA NÁRODNÍHO OBROZENÍ [The literature of the period of the Czech Renaissance]. *Ceská literatura* 1957 5(1): 35-61. Deals with the social and historical bases of the national revival movement and its ideological development. The authors also discuss the development of the Czech language during this period, the ideology of the national renaissance (with reference to Jungmann, Kollar, Čelakovský and particularly Palacký), the revolutionary tendencies in Czech literature before and during 1848, and the struggle against the reaction of the 1850s. G. R. Schroubek

ITALY

424. Barbaini, Piero. LA NUOVA ATMOSFERA DEI RAPPORTI FRA STATO E CHIESA IN TOSCANA ALL'AVVENTO DI LEOPOLDO II [The new atmosphere in the relations between State and Church in Tuscany after Leopold II's accession to the throne]. *Risorgimento* 1957 9(3): 221-228. Examines the first steps in the ecclesiastical policy of Leopold II, with emphasis on the negotiations conducted in 1828 on the restoration of the nunciature of Florence. This episode indicates the desire of the Grand Duke to improve relations with the Holy See, without abandoning the traditional principles of Tuscan law, and can be regarded as the first step toward the Concordat of 1851. Based partially on unpublished documents of the Archivio Vaticano. G. L. André

425. Ganz, Raffael. GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI: HERO OF TWO WORLDS. *Freedom and Union* 1957 12(7/8): 4-5. On the 150th anniversary of Garibaldi's birth (4 July 1807), summarizes his efforts to free Uruguay from Argentina, 1836-1846, and to liberate parts of Italy in 1860. Based on standard biographies of Garibaldi and on accounts in contemporary issues of the London *Times*. R. Mueller

426. Lupo Gentile, Michele. LE MEMORIE DI UN PRIGIONERO DI ALESSANDRO ANDRYANE [The Memoirs of a Prisoner of Alessandro Andryane]. *Risorgimento* 1957 9(3): 216-220. A critical examination of Andryane's Mémoires d'un prisonnier d'Etat and the influence of the book, following its English translation by Prandi, on the Italian patriots residing in England. P. Pastorelli

427. Pavone, Claudio. ALCUNI ASPETTI DEI PRIMI MESI DI GOVERNO ITALIANO A ROMA E NEL LAZIO [Some aspects of the first months of the Italian government in Rome and Latium]. *Archivio Storico Italiano* 1957 115 (3): 299-346. Article to be continued.

POLAND

428. Haupt, Gerhard (Bucharest). STOSUNKI POLSKO-RUMUŃSKIE W LATACH TRZYDZIESTYCH-SZESTYCH SIĘSTYCH XIX W [Polish-Rumanian relations between the eighteen thirties and sixties]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(4/5): 72-78. Speech delivered during the discussion

of the draft of the "History of Poland, volume 2: 1764-1864," at the conference in Sulejów (14-17 April 1957). The author criticizes the book for neglecting the Great Emigration after 1831 and especially the party of Prince Adam Czartoryski. The history of Polish-Rumanian relations is, consequently, not adequately described. The author discusses the role of Polish democrats in that period, and emphasizes Rumanian relations with Czartoryski's party, stating that "for progressive leaders of the Balkan nations [it] was the only possible orientation and the only force on which they could lean." A. F. Dydna. See also: 4: 172, 173

429. Nawrocki, Stanisław. ZABURZENIA CHŁOPSKIE W POWIECIE OSTRZESZOWSKIM W LATACH 1848-1849 [Peasant unrest in the district of Ostrzeszów in the years 1848-1849]. *Roczniki Dziejów Społecznych i Gospodarczych* 1955 17: 85-110. An analysis of the social movement of the peasantry in 1848 and 1849, which was caused by general economic distress, the famine of the year 1848, and Silesian influence. The political activity of peasants was, however, rather insignificant. Based on new archival sources. J. Topolski

RUSSIA

430. Borodovčák, Viktor. LIUDOVÍT KOSSUTH A RUSKO. NAZORY POČAS POLSKÉHO POVSATANIA R. 1863 [Louis Kossuth and Russia. Views during the period of the Polish insurrection of 1863]. *Slovanský Přehled* 1957 43(6): 199-200. In his attitude to Russia, Kossuth differentiated between the government and the people. He was violently opposed to the Czar's interference in Hungary in 1849 and to the suppression of the Polish rebellion in 1863, but expected very important decisions by the Russian nation in the future. G. R. Schroubek

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

See: 281

SPAIN

431. Espadas Burgos, Manuel. EL MISTERIO DE "EL PADRE COBOS" [The mystery of El Padre Cobos]. *Revista de Literatura* (Spain) 1955 7(13/14): 208-212. Note on the political journal *El Padre Cobos* (1854-1856) and its editorial staff, which consisted of Garrido, Navarro Villoslada, Suárez Bravo, Arrieta, González Pedrosa, López de Ayala, Selgas and Nocedal. J. Molas Batllori (IHE 10773)

432. Fernández-Carvajal, Rodrigo. LA HISTORIOGRAFIA CONSTITUCIONAL DE SEMPERE Y GUARINOS [The constitutional historiography of Sempere y Guarinos]. *Revista de Estudios Políticos* (Spain) 1955 54(82): 61-95. Study of the ideological development of Juan Sempere, an opportunist who served the cause of legal reform, became pro-French, and was then a liberal. The author includes a detailed study of Sempere's *Historia del Derecho Español* (1822-23), in which he showed that he was a royalist and that he considered Spanish decadence to derive from the introduction of ultramontane law. Based on Sempere's work. Rosa Ortega Canadell (IHE 10760)

433. Mallo, Jerónimo. LOS KRAUSISTAS ESPAÑOLES [The Spanish followers of Krause]. *Cuadernos Americanos* (Mexico) 1957 16(6): 73-85. Places the philosophical and cultural movement known as Spanish "Krausism" in its historical setting, explains its importance, and describes four of its chief spokesmen—Julian Sanz del Rio (1814-1869) Nicolás Salmerón (1838-1908), Francisco Giner de los Ríos (1839-1915), and Gumersindo de Azcárate (1840-1917). H. Kantor

434. Seco, Carlos. DON CARLOS Y EL CARLISMO [Don Carlos and Carlism]. *Revista de la Universidad de Madrid* (Spain) 1955 4(13): 27-51. A summary of the political ideas of Don Carlos. Three unpublished letters in the archive of the Palacio Real at Madrid, written in 1826 by Don Carlos to Fernando VII, indicate that he was com-

pletely opposed to any reform. In part of the contemporary *Manifiesto de los Realistas puros*, he declared his opposition to the Decree of Valencia (1814), whereby Fernando VII had promised to assemble the old Cortes. Various editorials of the *Gaceta oficial carlista* from 1835 to 1837 seem to confirm this negative and reactionary position. The author defines the Carlist factions as 1) a left wing which favored compromise; 2) the "pure theocracy," whose ideas approximated most closely those of the Pretender and 3) the group deriving from the "Manifiesto de los Persas," which demanded certain rectifications of the past, since it recognized certain laws over the king (Statute of Navarre). The defeat and displacement of Don Carlos resulted in the latent survival of this last tendency, thus ensuring the continuity of Carlism.

J. Mercader Riba (IHE 10761)

SWITZERLAND

435. Du Pasquier, Marcel. EDGAR QUINET ET LA SUISSE [Edgar Quinet and Switzerland]. *Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Geschichte* 1957 7(2): 145-193. Describes in detail the enthusiasm of Edgar Quinet (1803-1875) for Switzerland and its people, during his 12-year exile there. During his Swiss sojourn, he took advantage of the opportunity to deepen his knowledge of major Swiss intellectual works and authors. L. Kestenberg

436. Haas, Léonard. DOCUMENTS ESPAGNOLS SUR DES HOMMES POLITIQUES SUISSES DES ANNEES 1840-1850 [Spanish documents concerning Swiss politicians in the years 1840-1850]. *Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Geschichte* 1957 7(3): 355-361. Based on material from Archives of the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Publishes two letters by Don Luis López de la Torre Aylón y Kisramcker and one by José de Nebiet y Costaramón. López' letter mirrors Spain's attempt to enter into European power politics and the diplomat's attempt to effectuate commercial agreements, and includes his evaluation of Swiss politics with comments on the politicians Vincent Rüttimann, Joseph Leu and Constantin Siegwart-Müller. Nebiet's letter reports on the elections of Druey—nicknamed "Re Pontifice"—to the presidency of the Swiss Confederation and his sacrilegious speech in the Federal Council. L. Kestenberg

Latin America

(including the CARIBBEAN ISLANDS)

See also: 287, 288, 290, 300, 305, 308, 309, 316, 317, 318, 425

437. Barrera, Isaac J. EL HEROE Y EL HISTORIADOR [The hero and the historian]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Historia* (Ecuador) 1955 35(85): 51-71. A commentary on the memoirs of José Manuel Restrepo, a historian of the war of independence, including an examination of the policy of Bolívar and other leaders from 1826-1830. Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 11222)

438. Bateman, Alfredo D. TRES GRANDES NOMBRES [Three great names]. *Hojas de Cultura Popular Colombiana* (Colombia) 1955 (53): [23-29]. Biographical information on Benito Osorio (1782-1848), Benedicto Domínguez (1783-1868) and Joaquín Acosta (1800-1852), all of whom took part in the struggle for Colombian independence and were directors of the Observatorio Astronómico in Bogotá. Dolores Beltrán Carrón (IHE 11276)

439. Betancur, Belisario. INTERPRETACION SOCIO-HISTORICA DE BOLIVIA [Socio-historical interpretation of Bolivia]. *Prometeo* (Colombia) 1955 1(5): 32-40. Gives a social and racial interpretation of the Bolivian independence movement, discussing also the question of the Indian. G. Céspedes del Castillo (IHE 11265)

440. Cadena, Max. LA CASA DE BOLIVAR EN SOLEDAD [Bolívar's house in Soledad]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* (Venezuela) 1955 15(47): 182-186. Notes on the house in Soledad, near Barranquilla, where Bolívar spent the last days of his life, and on the letters and the testament that he composed there.

Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 11247)

441. Castañeda, Orlando. JOSE GÜELL Y RENTE. UNA FIGURA DE LA LEYENDA DE NUESTRA HISTORIA [José Güell y Rente]. A legendary figure in our history. *Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional* (Cuba) 1955 6(2): 195-207. Short biographical sketch of José Güell y Rente (1818-1884), the Cuban poet and politician who was Senador del Reino for the University of Havana.

Dolores Beltrán Carrón (IHE 11282)

442. García, Flavio A. DE LA CONTROVERSIAS HISPANO-LUSITANA SOBRE LA PROVINCIA ORIENTAL [The Spanish-Portuguese controversy over the Cisplatine Province]. *Boletín Histórico* (Uruguay) 1955 (64): 46-50. Translation of an article written in 1817 by "a Brazilian established in London" and published by "W. P. N. Rougeron Imprimeur de S. A. S. Mad. la Duchesse Douanière d'Orléans," referring to Brazil's reaction to the occupation of Montevideo and the Banda Oriental by Portuguese forces.

Dolores Beltrán Carrón (IHE 11312)

443. García, Flavio A. LOS ACONTECIMIENTOS RIOPLATENSES EN 1817, SEGUN EL MINISTRO EMERIC ELTZ [The events in the Río de la Plata in 1817, according to the ambassador Emeric Eltz]. *Boletín Histórico* (Uruguay) 1955 (64): 41-45. Fragments of two official letters and a copy of another, all dated 1817, taken from the correspondence sent by the Austrian ambassador in Brazil, Emeric Eltz, to Metternich. The letters deal with Portuguese hopes of expansion, the activities of General Artigas, and a possible offer of the Río de la Plata territory to an Austrian prince.

Dolores Beltrán Carrón (IHE 11262)

444. García, Flavio A. UN INFORME DE VIGODET EN 1818 [A report from Vigodet in 1818]. *Boletín Histórico* (Uruguay) 1955 (64): 51-56. Biographical data on Vigodet (born 1764), the last governor of the Río de la Plata, and a copy of one of his reports in which he considered Portuguese support to be necessary for the completion of the planned reconquest of the Río de la Plata territory. The report is now in the Archivo General de Indias, Seville.

Dolores Beltrán Carrón (IHE 11263)

445. [García Chuecos, Héctor]. CARTAS DEL LIBERTADOR [Letters from the Liberator]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Venezuela) 1955 38(149): 85-90. Copy of nine of Bolívar's letters, written between 1819 and 1828 and covering a wide range of subjects. The letters, which are not among those published by Vicente Lecuna, are now in various public and private archives.

G. Céspedes del Castillo (IHE 11244)

446. Gilmore, Robert Louis (Vanderbilt Univ.). NUEVA GRANADA'S SOCIALIST MIRAGE. *Hispanic American Historical Review* 1956 36(2): 190-210. Describes the influence of leading European economic and social theorists on Colombian intellectual circles in the mid-19th century. Their adaptation of the programs of Bentham, Constant and Proudhon to Colombian socialist and utopian reform movements was vigorously resisted by the upper middle class and the Church. This opposition resulted in the growth of radical socialism and the decay of the Liberal Party, which might otherwise have become Colombia's largest liberal political reform movement. Based on official records and contemporary correspondence. R. Mueller

447. Gómez Restrepo, Antonio. JOSE MANUEL RESTREPO. *Hojas de Cultura Popular Colombiana* (Colombia) 1955 (57): [31-34]. Short biography of the Colombian historian José Manuel Restrepo, and a study of his works, particularly the *Historia de la Revolución de la República de Colombia* (1827). A copy of the page of this work devoted to a sketch of Bolívar is included.

Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 10941)

448. González-Rubio, Carlos. EL ARCHIVO PRIVADO DEL LIBERTADOR [The private archive of the Liberator]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1957 44 (507-509): 65-74. Brief note throwing further light on the various locations of Bolívar's private archive which apparently was taken from Colombia before his death, not afterward as is often stated. D. Bushnell

449. Hale, Charles A. THE WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES AND THE CRISIS IN MEXICAN THOUGHT. *Latin American Studies* 1957 14(2): 153-173. Describes the reat debate between Mexican liberals and conservatives that followed defeat by the United States, citing the views expressed by newspapers and other publications. The relative intellectual lethargy of the immediate pre-war period is replaced by vigorous crusading in which liberals re-emphasized their former programs for political and social reform, especially at the expense of the Church, while conservatives increasingly embraced monarchy as a panacea for national ills. D. Bushnell

450. Henestrosa, Andrés. JUÁREZ, ELOGIO Y REORDENACIÓN [A eulogy and remembrance of Juárez]. *Cuadernos Americanos* (Mexico) 1957 16(6): 181-188. Benito Juárez (1806-1872) was an Indian born into poverty who obtained an education and became a leader of the liberal movement in Mexico. Now, one hundred years later, he is recognized in all parts of the world as a great leader, even by the groups in Mexico, including the Catholic Church, whose interests were adversely affected by his policies. H. Kantor

451. Herrick, Jane. PERIODICALS FOR WOMEN IN MEXICO DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. *Latin American Studies* 1957 14(2): 135-144. Examines two mid-19th century magazines in some detail and briefly comments on a few others. The author presents some data on publishers, circulation, etc., but chiefly discusses contents of the periodicals. The "recurrent failure" of these periodicals suggests the small size of the literate female audience. D. Bushnell

452. Jiménez Molinares, Gabriel. LOS MARTIRES DEL CARTAGENA DE 1816 ANTE EL CONSEJO DE GUERRA Y ANTE LA HISTORIA [The martyrs of Cartagena in 1816 before the Council of War and before history]. *Boletín Histórico* (Colombia) 1955 40(121-123): 174-179. Partial transcription of the case against these rebels, including the sentence passed on them. Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 11273)

453. Larrea, Carlos Manuel. DISCURSO PRONUNCIADO EN LA SESIÓN SOLEMNE DEL I CONCEJO EN EL XXXIII ANIVERSARIO DE LA BATALLA DE PICHINCHA [Speech given at the solemn session of the First Council on the 133rd anniversary of the battle of Pichincha]. *Museo Histórico* (Ecuador) 1955 (21): xxxvii-lxix. Brief summary of the history of Quito, followed by a more detailed description of the battle of Pichincha which liberated Ecuador from Spain, making special reference to the figure of O'Leary. Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 11290)

454. Malca Olguín, Oscar (ed.) (Director, Archivo Nacional del Perú). DOS DOCUMENTOS HISTÓRICOS INEDITOS, LA RENUNCIA DEL VIRREYNTATO POR EL EXCMO. SEÑOR DON JOAQUÍN DE LA PEZUELA DE 21 DE ENERO DE 1821. CONTRIBUCIÓN VOLUNTARIA FOMENTADA POR EL EXCMO. VIRREY DON JOSE DE LA SERNA DE 3 DE FEBRERO DE 1821, PARA SOLVENTAR LOS GASTOS DEL EJERCITO Y DEFENDER LA PATRIA AMENAZADA [Two unpublished historical documents. The renunciation of the viceroyalty by His Excellency Señor Don Joaquín de la Pezuela on 21 January 1821. Voluntary contribution encouraged by His Excellency Viceroy Don José de la Serna on 3 February 1821, to pay the costs of the army and to defend the menaced homeland]. *Revista del Archivo Nacional del Perú* 1956 20(2): 263-272. The editor gives an introduction to the documents, outlining their contents and emphasizing the critical situation in Peru in 1821 during the wars for independence. In the first brief document, Viceroy La Serna turned over his office to Pezuela because he could no longer attend to affairs with sufficient vigor and energy. In the other documents, the officials and employees of the government tobacco monopoly agreed, at the instigation of the Viceroy, to give up twelve per cent of their salaries for the costs of the army, with the exception of one employee who earned only 600 pesos. T. M. Gale

455. Navarro, Nicolás Eug. MAS LUZ SOBRE EL DESTINATARIO DE LA "CARTA DE JAMAICA" [More light on the recipient of the "letter from Jamaica"]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela (Venezuela)* 1955 15(47): 179-181. A letter from Henry Cullen to Bolívar, written in Falmouth on 7 May 1818, shows that Cullen was the recipient of the letter written by Bolívar from Jamaica in 1815. The document (a copy of which is reproduced) is in the Archivo de la Casa Natal del Libertador.

Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 11243)

456. Porras Troconis, Gabriel. BOLIVAR EN EL PERU [Bolívar in Peru]. *Universidad de Antioquia (Colombia)* 1955 (12): 493-501. On the occasion of the anniversary of the Liberator's birth, gives a brief summary of his political activity during his years in Peru (1823-1826). Excerpts of some of his letters are included. Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 11247)

457. Unsigned. DESPUES DE LA BATALLA DE PICHINCHA [After the battle of Pichincha]. *Museo Histórico* (Ecuador) 1955 (21): 162-200. Continued from *ibid.*, 1954 (19): 125-137, and (20): 148-183. Reproduces 24 documents (the majority from Bolívar, some from Sucre), dated between 1823 and 1824 and all dealing with the campaign in Peru.

Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 11245)

458. Unsigned. LA GUERRA CIVIL DE 1823 [The civil war of 1823]. *Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica* 1957 21(1-6): 66-121. More documents from the Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica relating to investigation and punishment of persons implicated in the abortive 1823 coup d'état by partisans of the Mexican Empire. See also: 3: 1604 D. Bushnell

459. Unsigned. RECLAMOS PRESENTADOS POR CIUDADANOS NORTEAMERICANOS RESIDENTES EN NICARAGUA EN 1856 AL GOBIERNO DE COSTA RICA [Claims presented to the government of Costa Rica by U.S. citizens residing in Nicaragua in 1856]. *Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica* 1957 21(1-6): 168-184. Selected documents of 1860-1861, from the Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica, on the establishment of procedures for settlement of claims arising from Costa Rica's intervention in Nicaragua against the William Walker regime. Article to be continued. D. Bushnell

460. Unsigned. SUMARIA SEGUIDA POR LA PROVINCIA DE COSTA RICA PARA LAS AVERIGUACIONES DE UNA PROCLAMA DE LOS INSURGENTES QUE TOMARON PUERTO BELLO [Summary drawn up by the province of Costa Rica for the investigation of a manifesto of the insurgents who took Portobelo]. *Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica* 1957 21(1-6): 49-65. Concluding installment of documents relating to Spanish investigation of an insurgent proclamation from Panama circulated in Royalist-held Costa Rica in 1819. D. Bushnell

See also: 3: 1605

461. Wells, William. EXPEDICIÓN DE WALKER A NICARAGUA. UNA HISTORIA DE LA GUERRA CENTROAMERICANA [Walker's expedition to Nicaragua. A history of the Central American War]. *Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica* 1957 21(1-6): 122-167. Concluding installment of a book published in 1856. Deals with recognition of the Walker regime by the United States, Nicaraguan transit intrigues, and the retreat of Costa Rican forces following a cholera outbreak. D. Bushnell

See also: 3: 474, 1608

462. Zapata, Ramón. UN CASO CURIOSO EN EL SITIO DE SAN AGUSTIN [A curious incident in the siege of San Agustín]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1957 44(507-509): 112-114. Anecdote from the Colombian civil war of 1860, concerning the Liberal force besieged inside a Bogotá Augustinian convent.

D. Bushnell

United States of America

See also: 320, 325, 327, 329, 335, 336, 359, 360, 461, 610

463. Beidleman, Richard G. (Colorado College). NATHANIEL WYETH'S FORT HALL. *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 1957 58(3): 197-250. An account of Wyeth's experiences in establishing and maintaining Fort Hall near the Snake River in Idaho. The author describes affairs of the 'Fort' (mostly trade), as well as Wyeth's associates, visitors and relations with the Indians. C. C. Gorchels

464. Bogue, Allan G. (State Univ. of Iowa), and Margaret Beattie Bogue (Iowa City, Iowa). "PROFITS" AND THE FRONTIER LAND SPECULATOR. *Journal of Economic History* 1957 17(1): 1-24. A survey of mid-19th century land speculation which attempts to identify patterns of motivation, profit calculation and risks taken by the speculators. The authors give details about the transactions of several major land speculators in Nebraska and Illinois as examples of standard procedures. They conclude that more intensive research is required in order to ascertain whether mid-19th century land speculation in the United States was generally profitable. R. Mueller

465. Brewer, H. Peers (Harvard Divinity School). THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREEDMAN'S COMMISSION, 1865-1878. *Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church* 1957 26(4): 361-381. The principal work of the Commission, formed in response to the plight of the liberated slaves, was in the field of Negro education. The author concludes that while the Commission's motives were good, the haste with which it was organized precluded a plan of action and resulted in a lack of financial support. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

466. Butterfield, Roy L. (County Historian, Otsego County, New York). ON THE AMERICAN MIGRATIONS. *New York History* 1957 38(4): 368-386. Traces the broad outlines of early 19th century migration in the United States, with numerous examples of New England and New York families influential in the American West. A. B. Rollins

467. Davis, David Brion (Cornell Univ.). THE MOVEMENT TO ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN AMERICA, 1787-1861. *American Historical Review* 1957 63(1): 23-46. Outlines the chief elements of rationalist, romantic and evangelical thought which inspired the advocates of penal code reform in the United States. The author traces the checkered career of anti-gallows reform, chiefly in the North, from the 1830s to the 1850s. Its failure before the Civil War is explained largely by the marshaling of public opinion around the concept of man's innate moral sense and his unavoidable responsibility to refrain from evil. The blunting of men's finer sensibilities by the Civil War accounts for the movement's lack of evangelical fervor thereafter. Based on legislative debates and English and American secondary sources. J. P. Halstead

468. Destler, Chester McArthur (Yale Univ.). DAVID DICKSON'S "SYSTEM OF FARMING" AND THE AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION IN THE DEEP SOUTH, 1850-1885. *Agricultural History* 1957 31(3): 30-39. Prior to the Civil War, David Dickson of Hancock County, Georgia, had made a fortune in cotton planting through what he claimed was an original system of farming. Basically, he practiced intensive rather than extensive cultivation. He emphasized close supervision of, and development of skills in, his slave laborers; soil improvement and fertility retention in his farms; use of fertilizer; self-sufficiency, and operation on a cash basis. After the Civil War, Dickson urged the use of Negroes as hired workers, but changed to a tenancy system whereby the workers received a share of the crop. He continued to practice intensive agriculture, and helped bring about an agricultural revival in the Deep South. Based upon contemporary periodicals.

Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

469. Doster, James. (Univ. of Alabama). VICISSITUDES OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD, 1865-1878: A CASE STUDY IN RECONSTRUCTION AND REGIONAL

TRAFFIC DEVELOPMENT. *Business History Review* 1956 30(2): 175-195. Following the Civil War, the South Carolina Railroad made bold moves to acquire the trunk and feeder lines which would make Charleston an important gateway to the West. Developing traffic patterns, however, did not favor Charleston, and competing lines heavily cut into existing business. By 1878, Charleston had resigned itself to its role of a local trading center, and the South Carolina Railroad, despite competent management, was bankrupt. C. F. Latour

470. Jackson, W. Turrentine. THE WASHBURN-DOANE EXPEDITION OF 1870. *Montana* 1957 7(3): 36-51. Describes in detail the preparations for this expedition and the hardships suffered by the team of nineteen explorers. The results of the expedition made possible the definitive mapping of the Yellowstone River territory, awakened public interest in it, and eventually induced the United States Congress to proclaim the area a national park. Based partially on the explorers' diaries. Illustrated.

R. Mueller

471. Jessett, Thomas E. (Historiographer, Diocese of Olympia, Washington). TWO PIONEER MISSIONARIES IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST. *Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church* 1957 26(4): 329-343. Brief sketches of St. Michael Fackler (1812?-1867), first Episcopal priest in Oregon and Idaho, and John McCarty (1789-1881), first Episcopal priest in Washington.

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

472. Jordan, Weymouth T. (Florida State Univ.). NOAH B. CLOUD AND THE AMERICAN COTTON PLANTER. *Agricultural History* 1957 31(4): 44-49. The American Cotton Planter was published by Noah B. Cloud from 1853 to 1861, and was Cloud's most significant contribution to the American agricultural reform movement of the mid-19th century. Cloud, in his journal, crusaded for railroads, manufacturing, direct trade with Europe, diversification of crops, horizontal plowing, crop rotation, use of fertilizers, improved stock, hillside ditching, drainage, agricultural education, Negro management, and a farm press. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

473. Lemmer, George F. (Department of the Army, Washington, D.C.). EARLY AGRICULTURAL EDITORS AND THEIR FARM PHILOSOPHIES. *Agricultural History* 1957 31(4): 3-22. Between 1810 and 1870, editors of farm journals led the drive to improve agriculture in the United States and to raise its professional standing. After a brief review of the works of several leading editors, the author concludes: "For the most part, editors possessed an unquenchable optimism, insisting that the application of knowledge to agriculture would inevitably bring a better life to rural America, as well as a greater profit." Based on contemporary agricultural journals.

Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

474. Pennington, Edgar Legaree. THE MINISTRY OF JOSEPH HOLT INGRAHAM IN MOBILE, ALABAMA. *Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church* 1957 26(4): 344-360. Discusses the work of Ingram (1809-1860) as rector of St. John's Church, Mobile, from 1853 to 1856, and suggests that he be recognized not only for his prodigious output of "pious works of fiction" but also as a pastor. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

475. Percy, Walker. THE AMERICAN WAR. *Commonweal* 1957 65(26): 655-657. A critical commentary on the revival of interest in the Civil War, stating that the entire country, including the South, is just beginning to see the Civil War as a whole. Although the past is recaptured, there is also the temptation to yield to an historical illusion by which the past seems to gain in stature and authenticity as it recedes and the present to be discounted because it is the here and now. G. A. Mugge

476. Robinson, Donald H. THE GLACIER MOVES TORTUOUSLY. *Montana* 1957 7(3): 12-25. Praises the efforts of Canadian and United States explorers, boundary and railroad surveyors, and United States Army scouts

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we mapped and constructed trails through the glacier region of northwestern Montana between 1850 and 1910, thus persuading the United States Congress to designate this region as a national park in 1911. The author describes several geographical and climatic difficulties that obstructed cartographic work and railroad construction, and the popular excitement which followed newspaper reports of gold, copper and oil deposits in this area. Illustrations. R. Mueller

477. Rosewater, Edward T. THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES: REMINISCENCES OF EDWARD ROSEWATER, ARMY TELEGRAPHER. American Jewish Archives 1957 92(2): 128-138. A speech made forty years after the Civil War, recounting the experiences of an Army telegrapher with several prominent Union generals. Also included are extracts of three contemporary letters, dealing with McClellan, with Lincoln at the telegraph office, and with a White House reception. A. B. Rollins

478. Ruhlen, G. (Colonel, U.S. Army, Retired). BARNEY'S ROUTE FROM THE RIO GRANDE TO THE GLA RIVER. New Mexico Historical Review 1957 32(3): 23-230. Reconstructs the route of the Army of the West across southwestern New Mexico and southeastern Arizona in 1846. The author found that the Army actually crossed the Mimbres Mountains south of the pass long considered the used. Historians have previously accepted at face value readings of longitude and latitude recorded by the Army, but they have failed to take into consideration the admitted inaccuracies of the Army's surveying and navigational instruments. A detailed map of the author's version of the route accompanies the article. W. S. Wallace

479. Smith, Wilson (Princeton Univ.). PURITY AND PROGRESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE: THE ROLE OF CHARLES HADDOCK. New England Quarterly 1955 28(4): 455-72. Haddock, the first New Hampshire Commissioner of Common Schools (1846) was motivated by a belief in the social and moral leadership of New England in his fight for economic and intellectual advancement in New Hampshire. P. Podjed

480. Stone, James H. THE MERCHANT AND THE USE: COMMERCIAL INFLUENCES ON AMERICAN POPULAR MUSIC BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR. Business History Review 1956 30(1): 1-17. Reviews the activities of the American music publishing trade in the mid-19th century and finds that it was expanding and competitive. As a result, music found an increasingly important place in the culture of the common man. C. F. Latour

481. Swisher, Carl B. (John Hopkins Univ.). DRED COTT ONE HUNDRED YEARS AFTER. Journal of Politics 1957 19(2): 167-183. The Dred Scott case and later similar cases are used to examine the character and processes of the American government, particularly the position of the Federal judiciary. The author concludes that the Dred Scott case proves that the Supreme Court should articulate high constitutional ideals and not concern itself with solutions which can come only through political processes. Ch. Le Guin

482. Taylor, William Robert (Harvard Univ.). WILLIAM WIRT AND THE LEGEND OF THE OLD SOUTH. William and Mary Quarterly 1957 14(4): 477-493. A discussion of William Wirt's Sketches of the Life and Character of Patrick Henry (Philadelphia, 1817). Convinced that declining manners and morals required the writing of a biography of an exemplary life on which young men might model their own lives, Wirt flagrantly disregarded or suppressed historical facts in order to produce a success story, a social panegyric, and a nature idyll. To make Henry's rise to statesman seem more dramatic, Wirt exaggerated both the splendors of Williamsburg and Henry's unpretentious beginnings. Moreover, because Wirt saw parallels between Henry's life and his own, his approach served to rationalize his own rise to fame. Wirt's disregard of fact, his appeal to emphasize public service and domestic decorum rather than material success, and his nostalgic portrayal of pre-Revolutionary days helped to initiate a new kind of historical writing, the legend of the "Old South." E. Oberholzer, Jr.

483. Throckmorton, Arthur L. (Lewis and Clark College). GEORGE ABERNETBY, PIONEER MERCHANT. Pacific Northwest Quarterly 1957 48(3): 76-88. Discusses the achievement in business of Oregon's provisional governor from 1845 to 1849, and its importance in the early economic development of the Pacific Northwest.

G. A. Mugge

484. Tonning, Wayland A. (Univ. of Illinois). THE BEGINNINGS OF THE MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE AND THE ONE-PRICE POLICY IN CHAMPAIGN-URBANA, ILLINOIS, 1833-1880. Business History Review 1956 30(2): 196-210. Before 1864, Urbana merchants had made little progress in developing a policy of standard prices. Increasing post-war competition on the retail level caused the spread of the money-back guarantee which, in turn, made a "one-price-to-all" policy essential. C. F. Latour

485. Unsigned. LETTERS OF WILLIAM HAMILTON, 1811-1891. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1957 35(3): 157-170. Introduction by Charles A. Anderson. From 1837 to 1853, Hamilton served among the Iowa, Sac and Fox Indians under the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and for thirteen years thereafter among the Omaha Indians of Nebraska. The eight letters, dated from July 7, 1846 to January 8, 1847, and directed to Walter Lowrie, secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, recount the difficulties and expense of travel from Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, to the mission station by way of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and St. Joseph, Missouri, and describe the problems faced in educating the Indians.

W. D. Metz

486. Unsigned. LOVE LETTERS AND JOURNAL OF COMFORT I. SLACK. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1957 35(3): 193-210. Introduction by Charles A. Anderson. Further letters by a young minister in Newton, Iowa. Eight letters from Newton, dated 16 July 1863 through 26 March 1864, describe the activities and problems of the pastor of a new church and the religious climate of the region. Two letters from Michigan, 13 and 17 December 1864, describe Reverend Slack's vain efforts to raise funds for a new building for his struggling church. A letter of condolence to his bride of eight months informs the reader of his death in February 1865. W. D. Metz
See also: 3: 2773

487. Wells, Donald N., and Merle W. Wells. THE ONEIDA TOLL ROAD CONTROVERSY, 1864-1880. Oregon Historical Quarterly 1957 58(2): 113-126. Description of topographic hazards and of personalities involved in the effort to build roads in the western territories of the United States during pre-railroad days, with special reference to the Oneida toll road in Idaho. C. C. Gorchels

488. Whiteman, Maxwell, (ed.). KRONIKALS OF THE TIMES: MEMPHIS, 1862. American Jewish Archives 1957 9(2): 83-125. A polemical commentary on life in an occupied Southern city during the Civil War and Reconstruction. Written in Biblical style by A. E. Frankland, a Jewish secessionist, it reflects strong personal bias, but sheds considerable light on the attitudes of Memphis citizens and on the problems of the Jewish community during occupation. A. B. Rollins

489. Williams, Robert W. (Lamar State College, Beaumont, Texas). THOMAS AFFLECK: MISSIONARY TO THE PLANTER, THE FARMER, AND THE GARDENER. Agricultural History 1957 31(3): 40-48. Affleck, born in Scotland, became associated with the Western Farmer and Gardener of Cincinnati in 1840, but moved to Mississippi in 1842. He failed as a cotton planter, but succeeded at commercial gardening and as an agricultural publicist, becoming agricultural editor of the New Orleans Weekly Picayune in 1851. He did much effective work in promoting diversification and soil conservation, and in encouraging planters to keep adequate records of their operations. Based upon contemporary periodicals.

Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

490. Yool, W. M. (Air Vice-Marshals). A PRISONER OF THE CONFEDERATES. Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution 1957 102(608): 510-515. A short account of, and commentary upon, the experiences of Brevet-

Major George Haven Putnam, adjutant of the 176th New York Volunteers, as a Confederate prisoner during the last winter of the Civil War. Based on a book by Putnam, published in 1912. J. A. S. Grenville

D. 1871-1918

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 92, 340, 342, 344, 346, 352, 491

491. Bartlett, Christopher J. (University College, London). BRITISH REACTION TO THE CUBAN INSURRECTION OF 1868-1878. Hispanic American Historical Review 1957 37(3): 296-312. Early British apathy toward Cuban troubles changed radically with the publication of the Spanish order to seize on the high seas all ships carrying aid to the rebels. The British also became deeply interested in the anti-slavery aspect of the Cuban revolt. In 1872, British and American pressure forced the Spanish government to introduce a bill to emancipate the slaves of Puerto Rico. The British government acted to restrain both the Spanish and U. S. governments after the "Virginius" affair in 1873, specifically warning Spain to expect no help from Britain in case of hostilities with the United States. Further British warnings (in 1875-76) to both parties may have aided in postponing the conflict to 1898.

R. B. McCornack

492. Boisdeffre, Pierre de. LE COLONEL LAWRENCE OU LA TENTATION DU NEANT [Colonel Lawrence or the temptation of nothingness]. Etudes 1955 287(10-12): 168-182. Attempting to refute Richard Aldington's T. E. Lawrence, the Legend and the Man, surveys the life of the famous British adventurer (1888-1935), especially his work in the Near East between 1911 and 1922. The author tries to explain Lawrence's mysterious decision to enlist as a private in the Royal Air Force in 1922 as the result of either bitterness and political deception or plain madness.

H. Monteagle

493. Ganz, Raffael. THE "TOUGH DOVE OF PEACE". Freedom and Union 1957 12(6): 8-9. A laudatory biography of the Austrian baroness Bertha von Suttner (1843-1914), whose life was dedicated to the cause of pacifism. The author stresses her influence in persuading Alfred Nobel to establish the Nobel Peace Prize. R. Mueller

494. Hegemann, Margot (Leipzig). DER DEUTSCH-RUMÄNISCHE FRIEDENSVERTRAG IM MAI 1918 - EIN VORSTOSS DER IMPERIALISTISCHEN REAKTION GEGEN DIE JUNGE SOWJETMACHT [The German-Rumanian peace treaty in May 1918. A reactionary imperialist thrust against the young Soviet power]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1957 5(5): 987-1010. The separate peace treaty between Rumania and Germany was concluded in May 1918 with the full knowledge of all the imperialist powers. Its aim was not only to subject Rumania to German imperialism, but also to enable Rumania to take part in armed intervention in Soviet Russia. The negotiations immediately prior to the conclusion of the treaty, when it was agreed that the Rumanian army should be allowed to fight the Bolsheviks, expose the treacherous attitude of the Rumanian government which was simultaneously concluding an agreement with Soviet Russia. Based on unpublished documents from the Deutsches Zentralarchiv, Potsdam and Merseburg, and the Landeshauptarchiv, Dresden. Journal (H. Köditz)

495. Jelavich, Charles, and Barbara Jelavich (Univ. of California). BISMARCK'S PROPOSAL FOR THE REVIVAL OF THE DREIKAIERBUND IN OCTOBER 1878. Journal of Modern History 1957 29(2): 99-101. Prints a letter of S. A. Grieg, Russian minister of finance, written in Paris and dated 16 October 1878 (New Style), which gives details of a conversation with Bismarck during which the latter suggested a revival of the Dreikaiserbund.

Journal (Naomi N. Richard)

496. Jelavich, Charles, and Barbara Jelavich (Univ. of California). JOMINI AND THE REVIVAL OF THE DREIKAIERBUND, 1879-1880. Slavonic and East European Review 1957 35(85): 523-550. Publishes 29 letters from A. G. Jomini to N. K. Giers, written in French and dated from October 1878 to November 1880. Jomini was senior adviser to the Russian foreign minister from 1856 to 1888; despite his Swiss origin, he represented the Slav nationalist point of view in the foreign ministry. Giers was foreign minister from 1882 to 1894, but directed Russian foreign affairs from 1878, owing to the age and illness of the titular foreign minister, A. M. Gorchakov. Together with the published Saburov memoirs and extracts from Giers' replies to Jomini, these letters illuminate the progress of the negotiations toward the revival of the Dreikaiserbund. The authors include a discussion of Russian foreign policy of the period and explanatory footnotes on the less well-known personalities and events mentioned in the letters.

V. S. Mamatey

497. Junckersdorff, Kurt (St. Louis). FAIR TRADE-UND ANTITRUST-POLITIK IN DEN USA UND IN EUROPA [Fair trade and anti-trust policies in the United States and Europe]. Schmöllers Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft 1957 77(4): 437-460. Summarizes the efforts of the Western world to formulate and apply international fair trade and anti-trust laws since the first World War. The author also reviews judicial and constitutional problems resulting from economic and industrial developments in the United States since the end of the 19th century, and the subsequent passage of State and Federal anti-trust laws. The Sherman, Clayton, and Miller-Tydings anti-trust laws, and U. S. fair trade laws have been generally more stringent than comparable European laws. The author recommends a Europe-wide system of legislation to protect European domestic and foreign trade.

R. Mueller

498. Kiernan, V. G. (Univ. of Edinburgh). THE KRA CANAL PROJECTS OF 1882-5: ANGLO-FRENCH RIVALRY IN SIAM AND MALAYA. History 1956 41(141-143): 137-157. An account of the rivalry between British and French companies to construct a canal across the Isthmus of Kra, and of the diplomatic support they received. The project failed partly because of the opposition of the Siamese government. Probably the project was "a businessmen's scheme in which rival governments were much less deeply involved than each imagined the other to be." W. M. Simon

499. Morawski, Kajetan (former Polish Ambassador to France). ANATOL MUHLSTEIN. Kultura 1957 12(1/2): 141-146. An obituary, in which the author sketches the character of this Polish diplomat, whom he knew well, rather than his official career and political achievements. In 1905 in Warsaw, Muhlstein stored bombs for the Socialist fight against the Russian government, and in 1917, he published in German-occupied Belgium an underground paper, Le Flambeau. He reached the rank of minister plenipotentiary in the embassy in Paris, but left the diplomatic service because of his disapproval of Colonel Beck's policy.

A. F. Dyngas

500. Seymour, Charles (President Emeritus, Yale Univ.). WOODROW WILSON IN PERSPECTIVE. Foreign Affairs 1955/56 34(2): 175-186. Attempts to define Wilson's position in history by examining his aims and achievements during World War I and the subsequent conferences. His importance stems not so much from the creation of the League of Nations as from his setting forth of the idea of international justice and freedom.

P. Podjed

01. Sukienicki, Wiktor. REWOLUCJA ZAWCZASU POWIADANA [Revolution announced in advance]. *Kultura* 1957 11(12): 23-60. Describes Lenin's activities from the outbreak of World War I to the October Revolution. Lenin was satisfied with the outbreak of war and wanted it to last as long as possible, but he favored a change from the "imperialistic" war to a "class" one. The author analyzes Lenin's important writings during the war years, and discusses particularly the controversial problem of whether Lenin and his party were subsidized by the German intelligence service. Also included is a description of Lenin's attempts to seize power in Russia, and the opposition of his closest collaborators up to the last moment. A. F. Dyngas

02. Weinberger, Otto (Vienna). DAS "KAPITAL" VON KARL MARX UND SEINE BEURTEILUNG DURCH VILFREDO PARETO [Marx's *Das Kapital* and its evaluation by Vilfredo Pareto]. *Schmollers Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft* 1956 76(5): 565-580. Although Schmoller and Pareto disagreed sharply in their economic theories, they agreed in rejecting most of those of Karl Marx. Both insisted that the competition of a free market was beneficial to society. Pareto, however, accepted Marx's dialectical materialism and praised the scientific importance of the materialistic interpretation of history. R. Mueller

WORLD WAR I

503. Brjulin, W. G. (Leningrad). DIE DEUTSCHE REGIERUNG UND DER FRIEDENSVORSCHLAG DER SWJETREGIERUNG (NOVEMBER-DEZEMBER 1917) [The German government and the Soviet offer of peace (November-December 1917)]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1957 5(5): 962-986. The domestic situation, the threat of famine, the workers' insistent demands for the commencement of peace negotiations, and the general economic and military position of Germany forced the German government to begin peace discussions with the new Soviet state. The German imperialists, however, refused to give up their plans of world conquest and worked at their program of annexation even before the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk began. Based on unpublished documents from the Deutsches Zentralarchiv, Potsdam and Merseburg, and the Landeshauptarchiv, Dresden. Journal (H. Kötitz)

504. Cowper, Julia M. FORTY YEARS' DEVELOPMENT IN THE ARMY WOMEN'S SERVICES. *Quarterly Review* 1957 295(613): 303-311. Describes the work of women in the British armed forces since they were first employed as cooks and waitresses in August 1915. During World War I, women served in an unofficial capacity, despite the commendable work they did, and after the war, they were discharged. Women's branches of the military were officially established in 1938 as the Auxiliary Territorial Services, and the organization was retained after World War II. The position of women soldiers and the regulations governing them are described. Ch. Le Guin

505. De Biase, Corrado. IL "DIARIO" DEL MINISTRO INCENZO RICCIO (1915) [The "diary" of the minister Incenzo Riccio]. *Nuova Antologia di Lettere, Arti e Scienze* 1956 91(1868): 513-524. Recounts the day-to-day developments in the negotiations of spring and summer, 1915, which preceded the abortive Austro-Italian agreement. Based on published memoirs and histories, and contemporary press reports. R. J. Mayne

506. Defrasne, J. (Colonel). LA GUERRE PSYCHOLOGIQUE PENDANT LE PREMIER CONFLIT MONDIAL [Psychological warfare in the First World War]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1957 13(3): 63-85. Analyzes the psychological effects on troop morale and on national defense of such ideological movements as the International, International socialism and self-determination of peoples. The author is particularly concerned with Central European propaganda and its effects, and concludes that in 1918 each side failed to appreciate the true state of the enemy's moral integration. Illustrated. H. M. Adams

507. Galli, Carlo. IL MARCHESE DI SAN GIULIANO E LA NEUTRALITÀ NEL '14 [The Marquis of San Giuliano and neutrality in 1914]. *Nuova Antologia di Lettere, Arti e Scienze* 1956 91(1867): 351-368. Examines and defends the role of San Giuliano, Italian foreign minister, in the events of the period from 7 August to 16 October 1914, giving a brief sketch of his career and of the various factors which influenced Italy's eventual entry into World War I. R. J. Mayne

508. Hubatsch, Walter. ANSIEDLUNGSPLÄNE FÜR FINNEN IN OSTPREUßEN 1917 [Plans for the settlement of Finns in East Prussia in 1917]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1954 3(4): 602-604. Describes the German plan for settlement in East Prussia of Finnish volunteers in the German army, at a time when there appeared to be no prospect of the creation of an independent Finnish republic. P. Podjed

509. Kennan, George F. (Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton). THE CZECHOSLOVAK LEGION. *Russian Review* 1957 16(4): 3-16. Reviews the origins of the Czechoslovak Legion in Russia, its relations with the Soviet government in the spring of 1918, and the conflicting Allied policies regarding it. Article to be continued. Journal (D. von Mohrenschmidt)

510. Segretain, A. (Colonel). QUELQUES CAS CRITIQUES AU COMBAT 1914-1918 [Some critical occasions in combat, 1914-1918]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1957 13(3): 85-101. Reflections on five of the author's personal experiences, revealing various aspects of the critical problem of headquarters' commands and front-line execution. He concludes that frustration and disaster are best avoided when there is the closest confidence between the officer and his chief, and rejects the *missi dominici* theory. Illustrated. H. M. Adams

511. Terraine, J. A. THIS WAS THE FALL OF FRANCE. *New Republic* 1957 137(7/8): 6-7. Views the failure of General Robert Georges Nivelle's attempt at a devastating blow to break the stalemate of the Western Front in 1917 as France's last big offensive as a major power. "The shock of disappointment ran through the whole nation and Army, sweeping away Nivelle and producing a situation that has haunted France ever since." G. A. Mugge

512. Unsigned. LUDENDORFF. *Militärisches Forum* 1957 6(12): 16-17. Briefly reviews the career of Field-Marshal Erich Ludendorff (1865-1937), emphasizing his German nationalism. F. B. M. Hollyday

513. Ursu, Horia. OBIECTIVELE POLITICE ALE CREARII FRONTULUI ANTANTEI ÎN BALCANI (1915-1916) [Political objectives of the establishment of the Entente front in the Balkans (1915-1916)]. *Studii. Revista de Istorie* 1956 9(5): 87-96. From the beginning of World War I, the Allies (particularly Great Britain) attempted to draw the neutral Balkan states into the imperialistic war. Because of Rumania's importance in this area, special efforts were made to force that country to participate. The Salonica front was created in order to exert pressure on the countries of southeastern Europe to join the Allied cause. I. Popinceanu

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

See also: 355, 557

514. Friedländer, Marianne. DIE DEUTSCHE KOLONIALPOLITIK IN KAMERUN VON IHREN ANFÄNGEN BIS 1914 [German colonial policy in the Cameroons from their beginnings until 1914]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin* 1955/56 5(4): 309-328. Capitalist penetration of the Cameroons destroyed the old relations of production, but permitted progress only in the fields of raw materials and foods, and hindered the growth of an independent industry. The country was flooded with

industrial ready-mades, the native trade was ruined, land was expropriated, and a plantation economy was fostered. All these factors transformed the Cameroons into a supplier of raw materials to Germany, and caused the exploitation, enslavement and pauperization of its inhabitants.

C. F. Latour

515. Heyse, Th. (Belgian Colonial Ministry). ELOGES ET CRITIQUES [Commendations and criticisms]. *Bulletin des Séances, Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales* 1955 1(6): 1006-1014. A favorable review of a number of recently published works on the exploration and early administration of the Belgian Congo, and of an archival collection recently completed by the Belgian Colonial ministry, covering primarily the period 1885-1914. Reprint of an address delivered on 14 December 1955 before the Commission d'Histoire du Congo. R. Mueller

516. Luwel, M. (Commission d'Histoire du Congo). RAPPORT SUR LE DOSSIER: "ORGANISATION DE L'EXPLORATION SCIENTIFIQUE DU CONGO (1889-1894)" [Report on the dossier: "Organization of scientific explorations in the (Belgian) Congo (1889-1894)"]. *Bulletin des Séances, Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales* 1955 1(6): 962-974. Discusses a series of twenty-one documents dealing with zoological, botanical and geographical discoveries in the Belgian Congo during the period 1889-1894. R. Mueller

517. Pyrah, G. B. (University College, Leicester). REFLECTIONS ON RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT. *History* 1956 41(141-143): 158-175. A discussion of the constitutional problems involved in the settlement of the Boer War, and of the granting of self-government to the newly-created Union of South Africa in 1910. The author concludes that responsible government, for all its virtues, raises as many problems as it solves when applied to a country like South Africa where a dominant minority, if granted self-government, is likely to oppress a backward majority; but that the British government could hardly do anything but what it did. No other solution held any greater promise. W. M. Simon

518. Walraet, M. (Institut Universitaire des Territoires d'Outre-Mer). DOCUMENTS EUDORE CLOSET [Information on Eudore Closet]. *Bulletin des Séances, Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales* 1955 1(6): 1015-1024. A sympathetic biography of Eudore Closet (1874-1896), a Belgian artillery officer who was killed during a native rising in the Belgian Congo. Appended is an index of his extant letters describing his explorations and geographic surveys in the year of his death. Based on Closet's published journal. R. Mueller

Asia

See also: 356, 358, 582

519. Chien, Yu-wen. CH'ING-NIEN SHIH-CH'I TI KUO-FU SUN CHUNG-SHAN HSIEN-SHENG [The early life of Sun Yat-sen, the father of the Republic of China]. *Teng-t'a* 1956 (5): 1-3. In his correspondence and his works on the "Three People's Principles," Sun revealed a keen interest in, and admiration of, Christianity. In 1884, the Reverend C. R. Hager of Hong Kong administered baptism to him, and from then on he gave his enthusiastic support to furthering understanding of the Christian doctrine among other revolutionary leaders in China. Chen Tsu-lung

520. Jen, Chi-yu (Peking Univ.). LU HSUN T'UNG CHUNG-KUO KU-TAI WEI-TA SSU-HSIANG-CHIA MEN TI KUAN-HSI [Relations between Lu Hsun and the great thinkers of ancient China]. *K'uo-hsueh T'ung-pao* 1956 (10): 54-62. Compares from a Marxist point of view, the ideas of Lu Hsun (1881-1936) with those of some ancient Chinese thinkers. The author critically reviews Lu Hsun's methods of interpreting the history of social evolution in China, and describes him as a first-rate thinker of modern China and a chief promoter of the Chinese New Cultural Movement after the First World War. Chen Tsu-lung

521. Mukerjee, Hiren. INDIA AND THE COMMONWEALTH. *United Asia* 1957 9(4): 237-239.

Advocates India secession from the British Commonwealth because of long-standing British injustices and oppressions, especially during the 20th century, and unfulfilled British promises after the first World War to grant India an equal status with Britain in the Commonwealth. Undocumented.

R. Mueller

522. Presseisen, Ernst L. ROOTS OF JAPANESE IMPERIALISM: A MEMORANDUM OF GENERAL LE GENDRE. *Journal of Modern History* 1957 29(2): 108-111. Prints a memorandum of LeGendre, former U.S. consul in Amoy, China, and later unofficial advisor to the Japanese government. The memorandum, which was written in 1875, warned Japan of the dangers which would result from German annexations in Asia, especially in Formosa or Korea. *Journal* (Naomi N. Richard)

523. Saito, Hiroshi (Japanese National Railways). MODERNIZATION OF RAILWAY OPERATION. *Contemporary Japan* 1956 24(10-12): 608-621. Includes a brief sketch of early railway development in Japan. G. A. Lensen

Australia

See: 361

Canada

See: 362

Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

See also: 367, 565, 634

524. Copoiu, N. LEGEA ÎMPOTRIVA SINDICATELOR DIN ANUL 1909 [The law against the unions in the year 1909]. *Studii, Revista de Istorie* 1956 9(5): 97-106. In 1909, an assassination attempt against Prime Minister Ion Brătianu was staged in order to provide an excuse for persecution of the trade unions and the socialists. The attempt served its purpose and an anti-trade-union law was passed. Although the liberals organized nationalistic trade unions into which they wanted to draw the workers, these unions failed, and the Social Democratic Party was founded again. L. Popinceanu

525. Frashëri, Kristo. SAMI FRASHËRI (1850-1904). *Buletin për Shkencat Shqiptare* 1955 (4): 57-109. Reviews the life and work of the Albanian patriotic writer and philosopher. C. F. Latour

526. Fullani, Dhimitër. RISTO SLIQI (1882-1936). *Buletin për Shkencat Shqiptare* 1956 (2): 58-98. Analyzes the life and work of the Albanian patriotic-revolutionary poet. C. F. Latour

527. Iosa, M. DESPRE SITUAȚIA CLASEI MUNCITOARE DIN ROMÂNIA ÎNTRÉ 1900-1916 [On the situation of the working class in Rumania between 1900 and 1916]. *Studii, Revista de Istorie* 1956 9(4): 73-89. The Rumanian working class was originally formed by peasants and small tradesmen, and increased when rapidly developing industries (particularly oil, timber, building materials, metal and coal) demanded greater numbers of workers. A proletariat, in the modern sense of the word, was only beginning to develop. The author gives data documenting the miserable situation of the workers, who received very low wages, had to work for more than twelve hours every day, and had no insurance. Unemployment existed, particularly in the oil industry and transport services. From the very beginning of the First World War, ninety per cent of the dockworkers were unemployed. The death rate among the workers was very high because of the bad living conditions, tuberculosis and industrial accidents. All these conditions created the social bases for the class struggle of the Rumanian proletariat. I. Popinceanu

528. Karamichov, V. (Sofia). BOLGARSKIE RABOTCHI IKH PARTIYA V PERIOD OKTIA BRIA [The Bulgarian workers and their party in the October period]. *Slaviane* 1957 (10): 34-37. The only leftist Marxist party in Bulgaria in this period was the left wing of the Social

emocrats, which developed intensive revolutionary activity, including the organization of the armed rebellion of 1918. His party joined the Communist International and in 1919 as renamed the "Bulgarian Communist Party."

G. R. Schroubek

529. Karasev, V. REVOLUITSIONNAIA SOLIDARNOST' UGOSLAVSKIKH TRUDIASHCHIKH S NARODAMI ROSSI 1917-1920 GODAKH [The revolutionary solidarity of the Yugoslav workers with the Russian peoples in the years 1917-1920]. *Slaviane* 1957 (10): 48-51. Under the impact of the news of the October Revolution, military revolutionary committees were formed in some places in Yugoslavia and several military units revolted. Later on, soldiers who had been repatriated from Russia spread revolutionary ideas, especially in Serbia. In the elections of 1920, the Yugoslav Communist Party, which had been founded in 1919, gained 8 seats and became the third strongest party in the country.

G. R. Schroubek

530. Liveanu, V. INFLUENTA REVOLUȚIEI RUSE DIN FEBRUARIE 1917 IN ROMÂNIA [The influence of the Russian revolution of February 1917 in Rumania]. *Studii. Revista de Istorie* 1956 9(1): 15-43. This revolution had great influence on Rumania because of the presence of several thousand Russian soldiers in Moldavia at the time. Close, friendly relations developed between these soldiers and the Moldavian population, and Communist demonstrations, rebellions and strikes took place throughout the country, especially in Jassy. The peasants opposed the monarchy and the "boyars," the soldiers deserted and a workers' party was organized. The imperialistic war developed into a civil war. The Russian revolution had thus helped to create a revolutionary situation in Rumania. I. Popinceanu

531. Lungu, Traian. POZIȚIA PARTIDELOR POLITICE DIN ROMÂNIA FATA DE PROBLEMA AGRARA ÎNTRE ANII 1913 ȘI 1921 [The position of the political parties in Rumania in regard to the agrarian problem in the years 1913 and 1921]. *Studii. Revista de Istorie* 1956 9(2/3): 19-33. The agrarian problem was one of the most important in Rumania at the beginning of the 20th century. The Rumanian political parties were unable to solve it because they were unwilling to carry out any significant agricultural reforms. The Rumanian Socialist party favored bourgeois reforms, and even the peasants' party was bourgeois and aimed at separating the peasantry from the proletariat. Rumania lacked a revolutionary proletarian party which would have been able to create an alliance between the workers and the peasants. The Socialist party betrayed the proletarians in the same way as all the other parties, by preventing the revolutionary solution of the agricultural problem and by approving a reform that did not do away with the large estates. I. Popinceanu

532. Pollo, Stefanaq. REVOLUCIONI I PARË RUS I 1905-1907 DHE LUFTA E POPULLIT SHQIPTAR PËR PAVARËSI [The Russian Revolution of 1905-1907 and the fight of the Albanian people for independence]. *Buletin për Shkencat Shqërore* 1955 (4): 3-13. The Russian Revolution of 1905-07 spurred Albanian patriots in their struggle against their Turkish overlords, which reached a successful climax in 1912. C. F. Latour

533. Spasse, Sterjo. MIHAL GRAMENO (1872-1921). *Buletin për Shkencat Shqërore* 1956 (1): 40-71. Reviews the life and work of the Albanian writer and patriot. C. F. Latour

534. Unsigned. BESSMERTIE PODVIGA GEROEV SHIPKI [The immortality of the deeds of the heroes of Shipka Pass]. *Slaviane* 1957 (8): 29-30. After a short description of the battles for the Shipka Pass during the Russo-Turkish war of 1877/78, describes the war memorial which was erected at the Pass. G. R. Schroubek

FRANCE

See also: 371

535. Benoit-Guyod (Commandant). LE LION DE BELFORT [The lion of Belfort]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1957 13(3): 57-63. Describes how Bartholdi was com-

missioned to design the huge memorial to the Alsatian city's resistance in 1871, and the monument's symbolic spirit of defiance and revenge. Illustrated. H. M. Adams

536. Breunig, Charles (Lawrence College). THE CONDEMNATION OF THE SILLON: AN EPISODE IN THE HISTORY OF CHRISTIAN-DEMOCRACY IN FRANCE. *Church History* 1957 26(3): 227-244. Analyzes the causes of the Pope's condemnation of the Sillon in 1910, and states that the effect of conservative and royalist opposition has been overrated. The main reasons for the condemnation were the Sillon's threat to the French Roman Catholic unity desired by the Church in the ecclesiastical inventory of 1906, and its apparent support of changes opposed by the Vatican. While the disciplinary errors alleged were justified, there was no foundation for the doctrinal charges, added in the wake of the modernist controversy. The effect of the condemnation and of Sangnier's submission was to smother Christian Democratic action in France until it reappeared in the Mouvement Républicain Populaire.

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

537. Massigli, René. DE VERSAILLES A LOCARNO [From Versailles to Locarno]. *Revue de Paris* 1957 64 (11): 24-39. A commentary on *Au quai d'Orsay avec Briand et Poincaré 1913-1926* (Paris: Hachette, 1957), the memoirs of the French diplomat Jules Laroche. The author, who was also a diplomat, reviews French diplomacy during this period and finds it irresolute and equivocal.

J. A. Clarke

538. Tint, H. (London School of Economics and Political Science). THE SEARCH FOR A LAIC MORALITY UNDER THE FRENCH THIRD REPUBLIC: RENOUVIER AND THE 'CRITIQUE PHILOSOPHIQUE.' *Sociological Review* 1957 5(1): 5-23. Examines "the pages of an influential review of the early days of the Republic, the 'Critique Philosophique,' which provided a platform for an important body of laic moralists and educationists, keenly aware of the need for a new ideology...." "a republican philosophy free from the speculations of a spent metaphysics, the sophisms of which lie exposed." Renouvier (who directed the *Critique*) and his group were violent in their anti-clericalism and wished to prevent the Church from interfering with the state. Their influence on the thought and politics of the Third Republic is analyzed in detail.

J. A. S. Grenville

GERMANY

See also: 567, 641

539. Bartel, Walter (Leipzig). DIE WIRKUNGEN DER RUSSISCHEN REVOLUTION [The effects of the Russian Revolution]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1957 5(5): 905-931. Extracts from "Die Linken in der deutschen Sozialdemokratie im Kampf gegen Militarismus und Krieg," shortly to be published. The outbreak of the Russian Revolution in March 1917 was welcomed enthusiastically by the Spartacists, who endeavored to rouse the German working class to follow the Russian example. The right wing and the center of the Social Democratic Party, while pretending to support the Russian workers, tried to prevent all effective revolutionary actions against the war and all measures for the overthrow of the ruling system in Germany. In April 1917, famine and arbitrary acts by the military authorities caused mass strikes to flare up all over the country, with revolutionary trade unionists and members of the Spartacus party playing an eminent part in their organization. The final victory of the Revolution in November 1917 caused demonstrations of worker solidarity in Germany and mass fraternization at the front.

Journal (H. Köditz)

540. Bernhard, Hans-Joachim (Berlin). UNVERÖFFENTLICHTE DOKUMENTE ZUM AUFSTAND IN DER DEUTSCHEN HOCHSEEFLOTTE IM SOMMER 1917 [Unpublished documents on the revolt in the German navy in summer 1917]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1957 5(5): 1053-1069. Eight unpublished documents from the Deutsches Zentralarchiv, Potsdam, show that the crushing of the naval revolt in the early days of August 1917 did not end the revolutionary movement

in the German navy. At the time of the trials of the leaders of that uprising, members of an illegal revolutionary organization in the navy called upon sailors to end the war and to demand peace without annexations. *Journal (H. Köditz)*

541. Fricke, Dieter (Berlin). EINE DENKSCHRIFT KRUPPS AUS DEM JAHRE 1912 ÜBER DEN SCHUTZ DER "ARBEITSWILLIGEN" [A Krupp memorandum of the year 1912 on the protection of those "willing to work"]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1957 5(6): 1245-1254. Based on an unpublished letter (now in the Deutsches Zentralarchiv, Merseburg) from Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach to Wilhelm II, dated 13 March 1912. Enclosed in the letter was a memorandum, written at the outbreak of the Ruhr miners' strike, demanding that the government neither intervene nor act as arbitrator in favor of the strikers, because government interference would help the Social Democratic Party. The Kaiser expressed in marginal notes his full approval of Krupp's suggestion that the fate of the workers be left entirely in the hands of the employers. *Journal (H. Köditz)*

542. Jeszke, Witold. NA JANTAROWYM WYBRZEZU [On the amber coast]. *Wiadomości* 1957 12(49): 1. Personal recollections of visits to East Prussia in 1913 and 1914. The author describes the vestiges of Polish traditions in this area and gives a short sketch of the Wallenrodt Library in Königsberg, which devoted special attention to the collection of Polish material. *A. F. Dugnas*

543. Kuczynski, Jürgen (Berlin). EINIGE NEUE FUNDE VON ARBEITEN KARL LIEBKNECHTS UND ROSA LUXEMBURGS [Some new discoveries of papers by Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1957 5(5): 1104-1107. In the archives of the Moscow and Berlin Institutes for Marxism-Leninism, photocopies of the following manuscripts have been found: 1) the complete draft of Liebknecht's November 1914 theses for the basic policy of the left wing of the Social Democratic Party; 2) probably the first draft of Rosa Luxemburg's "Principles" for a new International, and 3) a corrected draft of Rosa Luxemburg's "Principles" by Karl Liebknecht, proving the close co-operation among the leaders of the left-wing Social Democrats. *Journal (H. Köditz)*

544. Mammach, Klaus (Berlin). DAS ERSTE ECHO DER GROSSEN SOZIALISTISCHEN OKTOBERREVOLUTION IN DER DEUTSCHEN ARBEITERKLASSE IM NOVEMBER 1917 [The first response to the Great Socialist October Revolution in the German working class in November 1917]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1957 5(5): 1021-1033. Left-wing meetings to celebrate the welcome news of the victorious October Revolution were banned in Germany. Despite these attempts by the authorities and the right-wing party leadership to crush the revolutionary movement, demonstrations took place in Leipzig and Berlin, anti-war pamphlets were distributed in armament factories, and political strikes were carried out by thousands of workers. *Journal (H. Köditz)*

545. Obermann, Karl (Berlin). BEMERKUNGEN ÜBER DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER ARBEITERBEWEGUNG IN BERLIN 1916/1917 UND IHR VERHÄLTNIS ZUR RUSSISCHEN FEBRUARREVOLUTION UND ZUR GROSSEN SOZIALISTISCHEN OKTOBERREVOLUTION [Comments on the development of the working class movement in Berlin in 1916-1917 and its relation to the Russian February Revolution and to the Great Socialist October Revolution]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1957 5(5): 1011-1020.

In 1916, the left-wing group in the Berlin branch of the Social Democratic Party had gained greater influence among the party membership. Shortly after the Russian February Revolution, the U.S.P.D. [Independent Social Democratic Party of Germany], embracing the *Arbeitergemeinschaft* and the Spartacist group, was founded. The Spartacists played a leading role in the organization of the strike movement in April 1917 and after, despite all efforts on the part of the party leadership to prevent revolutionary activity. The revolution in November 1917 made the Spartacist group realize that only political mass action, leading to a revolution in Germany and to the establishment of a people's republic in Germany, could effectively end war. Based on unpub-

lished documents from the Deutsches Zentralarchiv, Potsdam and Merseburg, and the Landeshauptarchiv, Dresden. *Journal (H. Köditz)*

546. Scheel, Heinrich (Berlin). ZUR GESCHICHTE DER MASSENKÄMPFE IM 1. WELTKRIEG; ZWEI RICHTIGSTELLUNGEN [On the history of mass actions during the First World War; two corrections]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1957 5(5): 1102-1103.

The collection of leaflets edited by Ernst Mayer and published by the Spartacus group in 1927 contains two leaflets dated from the time of the January 1918 strikes. They were, in fact, written during the strike movement in April 1917. The correct dating proves that the Berlin strike movement of April 1917 was of greater importance than has been hitherto thought, and that at that time the idea of workers' councils had already been propounded by the Spartacists. Based on unpublished documents from the Deutsches Zentralarchiv, Merseburg, and the Landeshauptarchiv, Brandenburg. *Journal (H. Köditz)*

547. Schleifstein, Josef (Leipzig). BEMERKUNGEN ZUR SOZIALEMOOKRATISCHEN PARTEISCHULE (1906-1914) [Remarks on the Social Democratic Party School (1906-1914)]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1957 5(6): 1291-1293. Remarks supplementing Dieter Fricke's article [See abstract 3: 1772] on the Social Democratic Party School. Rosa Luxemburg's popularity at the school and her pedagogic brilliance were also emphasized by August Bebel. Franz Mehring gave up teaching not

because of any unpleasant impression he had gained of the school, but owing to his very bad state of health. When he supported a group of students who opposed Rosa Luxemburg's economic theories, he probably only wished to encourage them to form an independent opinion. It is well known that he always agreed with Rosa Luxemburg on all questions of economic theory. *Journal (H. Köditz)*

548. Schreiner, Albert (Berlin). EIN DOKUMENT ZUR VORGESCHICHTE DES JANUARSTREIKS 1918 IN DEUTSCHLAND [A document on the antecedents of the strike in Germany in January 1918]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1957 5(5): 1087-1091.

Documents from the Deutsches Zentralarchiv, Potsdam, prove that the disagreement between the Reichskanzler and the army authorities on the question of the working class movement was merely tactical. The government, chiefly interested in maintaining the split within the working class movement, tried to keep the Social Democratic leaders closely bound to the war policy. *Journal (H. Köditz)*

549. Snell, John L. (Tulane Univ.). THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION AND THE GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN 1917. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1956 15(3): 339-350. The impact of the February Revolution, up to now largely ignored, resulted in the fall of Bethmann-Hollweg's government and in the co-operation of moderate middle-class parties with the Majority Socialists in order to achieve constitutional reforms and a negotiated peace based on self-determination and on mutual renunciation of annexations. The author describes Majority Socialist efforts to win Russia's friendship for nationalistic reasons, and obtain a separate peace between Germany and the Russian Provisional Government. The most immediate result of the Russian Revolution was to accentuate the differences between the pro-war and anti-war factions of the Social Democratic Party.

R. B. Holtzman

550. Steinert, Herbert (Berlin). DIE BANKENAUF-SICHT ALS PROBLEM DES VERWALTUNGSRECHTS UND DER VERWALTUNGSPRAXIS [Bank control as a problem of administrative law and practice]. *Schmollers Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft* 1955 75(4): 447-482. Large-scale economic crises in the 20th century have been either caused or aggravated by the failure of large banking houses and by their frequent refusal to subordinate their interests to those of the national economy. During the 20th century, the German government was repeatedly forced to seize temporary control over private banks and banking activities

nd to pass legislation which would overcome constitutional barriers to government interference with private banking.
R. Mueller

551. Stenkewitz, Kurt (Leipzig). DIE LEIPZIGER VOLKSZEITUNG ZUR GROSSEN SOZIALISTISCHEN OKTOBERREVOLUTION (OKTOBER 1917 BIS JUNI 1918) The Leipziger Volkszeitung on the Great Socialist October Revolution (October 1917-June 1918). Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1957 5(5): 1034-1043. The Leipziger Volkszeitung, central organ of the U.S.P.D. [Independent Social Democratic Party], reported the revolutionary events in Russia fully and sympathetically. The editors, however, also published a number of articles by anti-Soviet authors, vehemently attacking the young Soviet state. Due to the efforts of some Spartacists, particularly Clara Zetkin and Franz Mehring, the German workers gained a clear understanding of the character of the revolutionary events in Russia, despite the general centrist line of the Leipziger Volkszeitung. Journal (H. Köditz)

552. Stern, Leo (Halle). DIE GROSSE SOZIALISTISCHE OKTOBERREVOLUTION UND IHRE AUSWIRKUNGEN AUF DEUTSCHLAND (DOKUMENTE) [The Great Socialist October Revolution and its effects on Germany (Documents)]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1957 5(5): 1070-1087. An extract from "Archivalische Studien zur Geschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung," shortly to be published. Describes the revolutionary activity of the Spartacus Group in contrast to the treacherous policy of the right-wing Social Democratic leaders who supported the government's attempt to forestall a revolution in Germany by introducing more parliamentary methods of government. The author submits documentary evidence to show that German militarism continued the war, although defeat was already certain, and how the Dolchstoss legend was invented by German militarists. Based on unpublished documents from the Deutsches Zentralarchiv, Potsdam and Merseburg, and the Landeshauptarchiv, Dresden. Journal (H. Köditz)

553. Unsigned. EIN GERICHTSURTEIL GEGEN DIE AGITATION FÜR DIE FEIER DES 1. MAI 1917 [A court sentence against agitation for the May Day celebrations in 1917]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1957 5(5): 1044-1053. This unpublished document from the Deutsches Zentralarchiv, Potsdam, is a report from the court proceedings against leftist Social Democratic Party workers from Württemberg. They had distributed three leaflets which called upon the workers to celebrate May Day 1917 with a new strike movement against the imperialist war. Journal (H. Köditz)

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 402, 406, 412, 517

554. Broeker, Galen. ROGER CASEMENT: BACKGROUND TO TREASON. Journal of Modern History 1957 29(3): 237-245. Shows that Casement's anti-British sentiments pre-dated the First World War and derived partly from injured vanity and financial insecurity while in the British foreign service. Journal (Naomi N. Richard)

555. Dilworth, Mark, O.S.B., ed. CATHOLIC GLENCAIRN IN THE EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY. PART TWO. Innes Review 1956 7(2): 87-100. Continues the manuscript account of his years in Glencairn by Father (later Monsignor) Meany, who served in Glencairn from 1888 to 1899 and died as Vicar-General in 1940. See also: 2: 1228 B. C. Weber

556. Flinn, M. W. (Aberdeen). BRITISH STEEL AND SPANISH ORE: 1871-1914. Economic History Review 1955 8(1): 84-90. Traces the relations between Britain, as a steel manufacturer, and Spain, "the principal source" of iron ore supplies, during the period 1871-1914. With a change in the process of steel manufacturing, export of Spanish ore fell off rapidly after 1918. In the same year, overseas investment by means of a multiplicity of private enterprises was brought to a close with the formation of the B.I.S.C. (Ore) Ltd. by a Committee on the Iron and Steel Trades. J.A.S. Grenville

557. Hargreaves, J. D. VERSATILE IMPERIALIST. History Today 1958 8(1): 61-63. A review of Roland Oliver's Sir Harry Johnston and the Scramble for Africa, with particular emphasis on Johnston's theories on British imperial policies toward the African dependencies. E. D. Johnson

558. Palmer, A. W. THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE. History Today 1957 7(11): 748-754. A brief survey of Russo-British relations in the 19th century, particularly in the years immediately before the Anglo-Russian Entente of 1907. The author discusses the terms of the 1907 agreement and its implementation up to 1915. E. D. Johnson

559. Pelling, Henry (Queen's College, Oxford). THE AMERICAN ECONOMY AND THE FOUNDATION OF THE BRITISH LABOUR PARTY. Economic History Review 1955 8(1): 1-17. Examines the reasons for the establishment of the Labour Representation Committee (from which the Labour Party later developed) at a time when Socialism was a declining force in British politics. One rarely-noticed factor "which strongly influenced the willingness of non-Socialists to form a Labour Party... was the concern felt about the character of American industrial organization.... at the turn of the century, the trade union leaders who supported the Labour Representation Committee did so in the belief that the trust system already prevalent in America was going to spread to Britain; that these trusts, using the unscrupulous methods that were regarded as normal in American labour relations, would be able seriously to damage the British trade union movement; and that the only way to avoid this would be to elect a large group of independent labour representatives to Parliament." The reaction of trade union leaders to developments in the United States is examined in detail. J. A. S. Grenville

560. Pelling, Henry (Queen's College, Oxford). THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR IN BRITAIN, 1880-1901. Economic History Review 1956 9(2): 313-331. Describes the development and ultimate failure of the American Knights of Labor in Great Britain. The temporary success of the group in England and America, particularly in 1886-87, roused the members of other unions to action. The author concludes: "... the most important influence of the Knights on British trade unionism must have been afforded by the example of their numerous Assemblies in this country. If they provided the workers and their leaders with more lessons of what to avoid than of what to imitate, this should not lead us to ignore the story of the Order's growth and decline as an interesting episode in British union history." Based on the unpublished official documents of the head office of the Knights, on American printed records, and on British local newspapers. J. A. S. Grenville

561. Saul, S. B. (Univ. of Liverpool). THE ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF "CONSTRUCTIVE IMPERIALISM". Journal of Economic History 1957 17(2): 173-192. Examines debates and activities in the British Parliament from 1895 to 1903, during which period the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, was won over to support of "Constructive Imperialism," a scheme sponsored by Disraeli, through which members of the Commonwealth were aided by higher protective tariffs. The economy of the West Indies had suffered particularly severely from Britain's earlier free-trade or low-tariff policy. Protectionist tariffs enabled the West Indies, and subsequently other colonies, to assume an increasing share in the financing of their social relief programs, and strengthened their allegiance to the British Empire. R. Mueller

562. Spence, Margaret E. (Univ. of Liverpool). THE GUILD OF ST. GEORGE: RUSKIN'S ATTEMPT TO TRANSLATE HIS IDEAS INTO PRACTICE. Bulletin of the John Rylands Library Manchester 1957 40(1): 147-201. Describes the efforts of John Ruskin (1819-1900) to organize an agricultural co-operative society, the Guild of St. George, to buy and cultivate land on socialist principles. Ruskin promoted his scheme vigorously during the years 1871-1878 and 1880-1884, primarily by publishing Fors Clavigera, a monthly in which he deplored social, economic and cultural

ills in Britain, and extolled the virtue of tilling the soil. He raised little money and enlisted only a few followers for the Guild, which disbanded after 1884. He thereupon used its proceeds to found a mineralogical museum at Sheffield.

R. Mueller

HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 416

563. Goldinger, Walter (Vienna). DAS VERHÄLTNIS VON STAAT UND KIRCHE IN ÖSTERREICH NACH AUFHEBUNG DES KONKORDATS VON 1855 [The relations between State and Church in Austria after the annulment of the Concordat of 1855]. *Religion, Wissenschaft und Kultur* 1957 8(3): 141-146. The annulment of the Concordat of 1855 resulted in a compromise rather than a crisis between the Church and the government. The government preferred to administer moderately the law of May 1874 which regulated Church-State relations in Austria. The Church, on its part, tried to adapt itself to the existing situation rather than fight the government, because it needed and wanted the latter's support. O. Stenzl

564. Holotík, Ľudovít. OHLAS VEĽKEJ OKTÓBROVEJ SOCIALISTICKÉJ REVOLÚCIE NA SLOVENSKU OD KONCA ROKU 1917 DO VZNIKU ČSR [The echo of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Slovakia from the end of 1917 up to the foundation of Czechoslovakia]. *Historický Časopis* 1957 5(4): 425-450. Under the impact of the Russian Revolution of 1917, strikes and other nation-wide labor activities occurred after May 1917 in Slovakia. The author considers the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk as a turning point, because the laboring classes carried on street demonstrations and demanded that similar negotiations be concluded between the Moscow government and the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Prisoners of war who were released and returned on the basis of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk revolutionized the masses of the Habsburg Empire and contributed to the disintegration of the Central Powers. The right of national self-determination, a leading feature of the Russian Revolution, also made a deep impression on the peoples of Central Europe who were striving for national independence. F. Wagner

565. Rutkowski, Ernst. DER PLAN FÜR EINE ANNEXION BOSNIENS UND DER HERZEGOWINA AUS DEN JAHREN 1882/83 [The plan of the years 1882/83 for annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina]. *Mitteilungen des Oberösterreichischen Landesarchivs* 1957 5: 112-142. Describes the plan for annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, discussed in the joint cabinet council four years after the occupation of the provinces. The motives for the project were: difficulties with the Sultan from the point of view of constitutional law, the desire to repress tendencies for a greater Serbia, and the relatively favorable foreign political situation resulting from the Triple Alliance Treaty. In spite of the pressure by Emperor Franz Joseph, the plan did not succeed, mainly because of the plan of Hungarian Prime Minister Count Tisza to divide the two provinces between Hungary and Austria, while Foreign Minister Count Kálmán, Minister of Finance Benjamin v. Kállay and Austrian Prime Minister Count Taaffe thought of administering them jointly as Reichsländer. Author

566. Šolc, Zdeněk (Prague). VELIKIY OKTIABR' I SOZDANIE CHEKHOVSKOJ [The Great October and the foundation of Czechoslovakia]. *Slaviane* 1957 (10): 42-47. The first Czech demonstrations against the war and the Habsburg regime in Bohemia took place in 1917 under the impact of the Russian February Revolution. This movement, organized by the workers, was later usurped by the Czech bourgeois parties. The cause of the working classes was also betrayed by the Social Democratic Party, which obstructed the operation of the Socialist Council. This council, which had been founded in 1918 and comprised all socialist groups, called the great demonstration on 14 October 1918, during which the independence of the republic was to be proclaimed. At the last minute, the Prague announcement was prevented by the bourgeois parties, while in the provinces the proclamations of independence were already being made. The final proclamation of the republic did not take place until 28 October 1918. G. R. Schroubek

567. Watt, D. C. NEW LIGHT ON HITLER'S YOUTH. *History Today* 1958 8(1): 17-26. Notes on the first quarter-century of Adolf Hitler's life, taken from Franz Jetzinger's *Hitler's Jugend, Phantasien, Lügen, und die Wahrheit*. Hitler's parentage is discussed, and his early youth is described as economically secure, although his family was not affluent. Only after his mother's death did Hitler, at the age of eighteen, experience the period of poverty and near-starvation which he later described in *Mein Kampf*. The picture in general is that of a self-centered, spoiled youth, mentally weak and emotionally unstable. E. D. Johnson

ITALY

568. Rizzo, Franco. STORIOGRAFIA MARXISTA SULLE ORIGINE DEL FASCISMO [Marxist historiography on the origin of Fascism]. *Studi Politici* 1957 4(3): 273-288. Examines the Marxist historiographical position in reference to the liberal Italian state and its crisis in the period around the First World War. The author emphasizes that the revision in the Marxist historical judgment of Giolitti's political activity is influenced by opportunistic political-tactical factors. P. Pastorelli

POLAND

See also: 542

569. Zółtowska, Janina. SĄSIEDZI BOLCZENIK [Bolcieniki's neighbours]. *Wiadomości* 1957 12(46):2. Personal recollections, describing the life of the gentry in Lithuania in the early years of the 20th century.

A. F. Dyrnas

570. Zółtowska, Janina. WSPOMNIENIA Z LITWY I WIELKOPOLSKI. *PAN AUGUST, SYN FILOZOFA* [Recollections from Lithuania and Great Poland. Monsieur August, son of the philosopher]. *Wiadomości* 1957 12(44):1. Personal recollections about the son of the famous philosopher, Count August Cieszkowski. The author also gives an account of the life of the Polish aristocracy and gentry in the early years of this country. A. F. Dyrnas

RUSSIA

See also: 534, 558, 564, 596, 646, 659

571. Anweiler, Oskar. LENINS MACHTEROBERUNG 1917 [Lenin's conquest of power, 1917]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1957 8(11): 653-670. On the basis of published works, analyzes Lenin's tactics in winning power during the period April-November 1917, and concludes that the abandonment of the program of "All Power to the Soviets" resulted in the end of political freedom in Russia. F. B. M. Hollyday

572. Aralov, S. NA ISTORICHESKOM S'VEZDE [At the historic congress]. *Slaviane* 1957 (10): 31-33. On the evening of 25 October 1917 (Old Style), while the revolution in Petrograd was in full swing and the assault on the Winter Palace, where the Provisional Government had sought shelter, imminent, the second All-Russian Congress was opened. During the Congress the final rupture between the Mensheviks and the Social Revolutionaries took place, and Lenin's "Decree on Peace" was adopted. The author gives a general picture of the Congress atmosphere from the point of view of a participant. G. R. Schroubek

573. Bolz, Robert. DIE BOLSCHEWIKI VERHIESSEN FRIEDEN, BROT UND -- FREIHEIT. *52 JAHRE SEIT DER ERSTEN UND 40 JAHRE SEIT DER ZWEITEN ETAPPE DER RUSSISCHEN REVOLUTION* [The Bolsheviks promised peace, bread and -- freedom. Fifty-two years after the first, and forty years after the second, stage of the Russian Revolution]. *Zukunft* 1957 (10): 254-262. Reviews the events of the Russian Revolution of 1905, which aimed at Socialism, and that of 1917, which established dictatorship. C. F. Latour

74. Geyer, Dietrich. DIE UKRAINE IM JAHRE 1917 [The Ukraine in 1917]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1957 8(11): 670-687. Examines the movement for Ukrainian independence and the failure of the Ukrainian nationalists to gain widespread support. F. B. M. Hollyday

75. Golub, P. POD ZNAMENEM OKTIABRIA [Under the October banner]. *Slaviane* 1957 (9): 20-22. During World War I, about 600 Bulgarian soldiers deserted to the Russians. In addition, Communist groups were formed to aid the end of 1917 among the large number of Bulgarian workers and peasants in Russia, and revolutionary-minded Bulgarians took part in the Bolshevik struggle against the counterrevolution. G. R. Schroubek

76. Golub, P. V SOVMESTNOY BOR'BE ZA POBEDU OKTIABRIA [In common struggle for the October victory]. *Slaviane* 1957 (8): 19-26. After 1916, approximately 6,000 of the many South Slavs among the Austro-Hungarian prisoners of war in Russia were organized into "voluntary" units by the Allies. Later, however, numerous Yugoslavs fought on the side of the Russian revolutionaries, and, in 1917, 400 Yugoslav Communists went to the Soviet Union to join in the fight against the counterrevolution.

G. R. Schroubek

577. Il'in, I. V BURNYE DNI REVOLIUTSII [In the early days of the revolution]. *Slaviane* 1957 (10): 29-30. Collections of a former worker of the Putilov factory about the days of the revolution in Petrograd, during which he frequently visited the "Smolny," the building which housed the Central Committee of the Bolsheviks and where revolutionary headquarters were located in 1917. From 24 October to 1, Lenin stayed there at night. G. R. Schroubek

578. Kemmerich, Max. DIE RUSSISCHE REVOLUTION [The Russian Revolution]. *Militärpolitisches Forum* 1957 (11): 6-13. Traces the historical and theoretical causes of the Russian Revolution of 1917, and notes some of its effects. F. B. M. Hollyday

579. Kornatovskij, N. (Leningrad). DER BEWAFFNETE OKTOBERAUFSTAND IN PETROGRAD [The armed rising in Petrograd in October]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1957 5(5): 932-961. The success of the October rising was due to the co-ordination of its political, military and organizational aspects with the concentrated offensive character of the attack. Street-fighting was directed by a center which sent the best units of revolutionary workers and sailors to attack the most important targets. Of decisive importance was the choice of exactly the right moment for the rising. Journal (H. Kditz)

580. Kosacz, Jurij. IVAN FRANKO, 1856-1916. *Polish Review* 1957 2(2/3): 119-124. A sympathetic biographical sketch of Ivan Franko, a Ukrainian patriotic poet and writer who courageously advocated Ukrainian independence and peasant emancipation. Franko's achievements included translations into, and popularization of, written Ukrainian; promotion of original studies of Ukrainian sociology and economics, and establishment of a Ukrainian press. undocumented. R. Mueller

581. Levitsky, Serge L. (Fordham Univ.). LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVE IN THE RUSSIAN DUMA. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1958 15(3): 313-324. An analysis of the complex laws pertaining to the Duma's legislative initiative, emphasizing the Organic Laws of the Duma, passed in 1906, the Fundamental Laws, and the law of 7 June 1910, which imposed further limitations on legislative initiative, the Duma's most important right. R. B. Holtman

582. Schulze-Hinrichs, Alfred. 50 JAHRE NACH TSUSHIMA 27./28. MAI 1905 [Fifty years after Tsushima, 27/28 May 1905]. *Marine Rundschau* 1955 52(3): 60-65. Explores the tragic fate of the Russian Vice Admiral Rozhestvenski, who commanded the Czarist navy's Pacific Squadron during its decisive defeat by the Japanese at Tsushima in 1905. This disaster was caused primarily by the faulty judgement of the Russian naval ministry, which ordered Rozhestvenski to await reinforcements at Madagascar while en route to the

Far East. These reinforcements were of no significance to Rozhestvenski, but delayed the arrival of his squadron in the Far East until after the Japanese fleet had assumed its battle positions. Rozhestvenski must share the blame for the defeat, because of his failure to take advantage of his high rank, prestige and competence to modify his instructions. Illustrated. R. Mueller

583. Struchkov, A. VOZHD' OKTIABRIA [The October leader]. *Slaviane* 1957 (10): 8-14. A survey of Lenin's activities after the February Revolution, with emphasis on the failure of the July revolt, on the sixth party rally, which Lenin could not attend personally because he was still in hiding, and on the October Revolution. The author examines Lenin's conception of the "peaceful development of the revolution," according to which revolutionary force could be used only against class enemies.

G. R. Schroubek

584. Sulimova, M. NAKANUNE POSLEDNEGO PODPOL'IA [On the eve of the last underground movement]. *Slaviane* 1957 (7): 10-12. The author was a secretary at the All-Russian Conference of Bolshevik Military Organizations, held in June 1917 in Petrograd, at which Lenin was one of the speakers. Both then and early in July, when armed riots were threatening, Lenin did not believe that the time for a revolution had come, but he was unable to prevent Communist demonstrations which were crushed with much bloodshed by the Provisional Government. Lenin had to go into hiding and lived for two days in the author's apartment.

G. R. Schroubek

585. Ungern-Sternberg, Roderich von. DIE STRUKTUR DER RUSSISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT ZU ANFANG DES 20. JAHRHUNDERTS [The structure of Russian society at the beginning of the 20th century]. *Schmollers Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft* 1956 76(2): 169-197. Examines the economic and social conditions of Russian peasants, industrial laborers, village artisans, merchants, clergy, bureaucracy, intelligentsia and nobility in the early 20th century. Although 92 per cent of the total population was officially classified as "peasants," many actually obtained their living by non-agrarian activities and contributed to the increasing number of unskilled urban factory laborers. The lack of modern entrepreneurial methods and of effective trade legislation prevented the growth of a business class comparable to those of Western countries. Big business ventures were based chiefly on speculation, rather than on conventional competitive manufacturing and marketing activities. The lower clergy and bureaucracy were often impoverished, uneducated and thus frequently susceptible to bribery. As a result, they commanded little popular respect and were incapable of enforcing municipal or state law. R. Mueller

586. Unsigned. AVGUST 1917 GODA [August 1917]. *Slaviane* 1957 (8): 6-7. A summary of the events of August 1917, the most important of which were the Bolshevik party's resolution against Kerensky and Kornilov and the formation of the Red Guard. Lenin was still in hiding. Illustrated. G. R. Schroubek

587. Unsigned. IUL' 1917 GODA [July 1917]. *Slaviane* 1957 (7): 8-9. A survey of the Bolshevik revolutionary movement in Petrograd in July 1917 against Kerensky's Provisional Government. Illustrated. G. R. Schroubek

588. Unsigned. SENTIABR' 1917 GODA [September 1917]. *Slaviane* 1957 (9): 6-7. The most important event of September 1917, aside from the crushing of General Kornilov's revolution, was the gaining of the majority in the soviets by the Bolsheviks. This caused Lenin to conclude in his article "Krizis Nazrel" [The crisis has come to maturity] that the time for the armed revolution had arrived. G. R. Schroubek

589. Vodička, Jan. BOJOVÁ DRUŽBA ZA SVOBODU LIDU, ZA TRVÁLÝ MÍR [United fight for freedom of the people, for a lasting peace]. *Slovanský Přehled* 1957 43 (8): 255-256. In 1917, Czech soldiers, former prisoners of war, took part in the battles at Kiev where they lost one-

sixth of their men. In 1918, the first rifle regiment was formed in Pensa and distinguished itself in the fights around Saratov. Another Czech regiment participated in the struggle against General Krasnov. In World War II Czechoslovak-Soviet comradeship-in-arms was renewed. G. R. Schroubek

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

590. Kaartvedt, Alf (Univ. of Bergen). STATSMINISTER CHRISTIAN HOMANN SCHWEIGAARD'S DAGBOKOPPTEGNELSER 18. JUNI--23. JUNI 1884 [Minister Christian Homann Schweigaard's diary notations, 18-23 June 1884]. *Historisk Tidsskrift* (Norway) 1957 38(2): 107-121. Schweigaard's notes, in two volumes and dating from 1880 to 1896, cover many important events in Norwegian History, and include supplementary details about the Selmer ministry and the appointment of a Liberal cabinet headed by Johan Sverdrup. Faced with the problem of how a Conservative ministry might be formed, Oscar II finally decided that no alternative seemed possible but to appoint Sverdrup. R. E. Lindgren

591. Rygh, Arne. OPPTEGNELSER AV STATSRÅD EVALD RYGH FRA STORTINGET 1892 [Notations of Minister Evald Rygh from the Storting of 1892]. *Historisk Tidsskrift* (Norway) 1954 37(2): 49-64. Notes concerning the crisis of 1892 when the Norwegian Venstre presented Oscar II with a demand for separate consuls for Norway. The notes shed some light on the various members of the Conservative party, their attitudes and their plans for creation of a ministry in the event that the Venstre failed to maintain its power. R. E. Lindgren

SPAIN

See: 433, 556

Latin America

(including the CARIBBEAN ISLANDS)

See also: 441, 706

592. Gay-Calbo, Enrique. LAS "CRONICAS DE LA GUERRA DE CUBA". *Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional* (Cuba) 1955 6(2): 74-94. Brief summary, with a commentary, of the first two books of Nicolás Heredia's "Crónicas de la guerra de Cuba" published in the Cuban periodical *El Figaro* in 1896. The chronicles deal with the political and military events of the Cuban war. Dolores Beltrán Carríon (IHE 11233)

593. Hutchinson, Bertram. SOME EVIDENCE RELATED TO MATRIMONIAL SELECTION AND IMMIGRANT ASSIMILATION IN BRAZIL. *Population Studies* 1957 11(2): 149-156. Examines the rate of, and factors influencing, intermarriage of immigrants and Brazilians from approximately 1870 to 1926. J. A. S. Grenville

594. Scheips, Paul J. (U.S. Army Signal Corps Historical Division). GABRIEL LAFOND AND AMBROSE W. THOMPSON: NEGLECTED IsthMIAN PROMOTERS. *Hispanic American Historical Review* 1956 36(2): 211-228. Because of American intervention in border disputes between Panama and Costa Rica during the last two decades of the 19th century, two Americans, Lafond and Thompson, attempted to induce the United States government to construct its planned Isthmian canal through Nicaragua rather than Panama, and to establish coaling stations on the Pacific coast of Costa Rica. They also tried to interest the United States Fruit Company in settling American fruit growers along the canal route to safeguard American possession of the coaling stations. American governmental sympathy with these schemes stemmed largely from a desire to neutralize the influence of vigorous French promoters in Costa Rica and from a belief that Costa Rica was friendlier than Panama to the United States. Extensive original documentation. R. Mueller

595. Silva Herzog, Jesús. EL GOBIERNO DE MADERO Y LA DECENA TRÁGICA [The government of Madero and the tragic ten days]. *Cuadernos Americanos* (Mexico) 1957

16 (6): 153-180. Describes conditions in Mexico during the presidency of Francisco I. Madero (1873-1913) and the events which culminated in Madero's overthrow and assassination. H. Kantor

Middle East

596. Kazemzadeh, F. (Harvard Univ.). THE ORIGIN AND EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF THE PERSIAN COS-SACK BRIGADE. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1956 15(3): 351-363. The Persian Cossack Brigade was organized in 1878 and became a tool of the policy of Russia and of the Shah. From the beginning, the Russian legation in Teheran intrigued against this effective fighting force. Under its fifth commander, Colonel Kossovskij, who assumed command in 1894, the Brigade maintained order and guaranteed the succession when the Shah was assassinated in 1896. Based on the memoirs and sketches of Kossovskij and of the Brigade's first commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Aleksei Domantovich. R. B. Holtzman

United States of America

See also: 465, 468, 469, 471, 476, 481, 484, 487, 559, 594, 664

597. Achorn, Erik. MARY CRAGIN, PERFECTIONIST SAINT. *New England Quarterly* 1955 28(4): 490-518. Describes the role of Mary Johnson Cragin in the sect of Perfectionism and her relation to its founder, John Humphrey Noyes. P. Podjed

598. Broderick, Francis L. DUBOIS AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, 1908-1916. *Negro History Bulletin* 1957 21(2): 41-44. Describes W. E. B. DuBois' shifting political tactics and Negro reaction to them during the Progressive period. On grounds of expediency, DuBois advised Negroes to support the Democrats in 1888, later gave lukewarm endorsement to Theodore Roosevelt, and returned to the Democratic fold in the national elections of 1908 and 1912. Quickly disillusioned with Wilson, he opposed him in 1916 and supported Harding in 1920. For the next sixteen years, DuBois refused to back either major party. L. Gara

599. Doherty, William Thomas, Jr. (Univ. of Arkansas). LOUIS HOUCK: OPPONENT AND IMITATOR OF JAY GOULD. *Business History Review* 1956 30(1): 46-56. Reviews the career of the Midwestern railroad magnate and "Empire Builder of the Missouri," with emphasis on the last two decades of the 19th century. A die-hard opponent of Gould, Houck derived much of his strength from his role as underdog and strategic defender of local areas against big railroad interests. His defense, however, lacked depth, and his interest in operational efficiency was nominal at best. C. F. Latour

600. Dostalík, Milan. ČESKÁ DĚLNICKÁ EMIGRACE V AMERICE V LETECH 1873-1878 [The Czech workers' emigration in America in the years 1873-1878]. *Slovenský Přehled* 1957 43(2): 37-40. The sudden development of American industry between 1860 and 1870 caused a rapid intensification of class antagonisms and the beginning of a labor movement in which an important part was played by Czechs who had been forced to leave Austria because of their socialist activities. G. R. Schroubek

601. Durham, Philip (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). THE LOYAL SONS OF AMERICA AND THE YOUNG NEW YORKER. *New York History* 1957 38(4): 397-405. Describes the activities of a nativist, nationalist youth club, sponsored during the 1870s by the publishing house of Beadle and Adams. Designed to promote the sale of a boys' magazine, it proved a financial failure. A. B. Rollins

602. Jackson, W. Turrentine. THE CREATION OF YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK. *Montana* 1957 7(3): 52-65. The reports of the expeditions conducted simultaneously during the summer of 1871, by the U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. Army Engineers prompted the Federal government to add sections of upper Montana to Yellowstone National Park and to prohibit settlement of this area in order to preserve its natural beauty. The

minor quotes numerous contemporary newspaper reports of vigorous lobbying activities by speculators and promoters who sought to prevent the enactment of this prohibition. Based on reports and diaries of the expedition leaders. R. Mueller

603. Janta, Alexander (New York). BARRIERS INTO BIDGES: NOTES ON THE PROBLEM OF POLISH CULTURE IN AMERICA. *Polish Review* 1957 2(2/3): 79-97. Polish immigrants who reached the United States in large numbers after the 1870s made many efforts to preserve cultural ties with their native country. They founded many Polish-American societies which were dedicated to the study and perpetuation of Polish literature, music and folklore, and which frequently arranged for Polish artists to tour the United States. The author concludes that these societies failed to awaken interest in Polish art among non-Polish groups in the United States. R. Mueller

604. Jessett, Thomas E. THE ILWACO RAILROAD. *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 1957 58(2): 145-160. An account of the brief and stormy history of a small railroad on the western coast of Washington State, covering construction details, operational problems, and political activities. C. C. Gorchels

605. Link, Arthur S. (Northwestern Univ.). WOODROW WILSON AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. *Review of Politics* 1956 18(2): 146-156. Shows how Wilson, who started out as the leader of the Progressive movement in the Democratic Party, had to make concessions to the party machine and to conservative politicians in order to ensure a strong backing for his administrative reforms and his foreign policy. P. Podjed

606. Murray, Stanley N. (North Dakota Agricultural College). RAILROADS AND THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE RED RIVER VALLEY OF THE NORTH, 1870-1890. *Agricultural History* 1957 31(4): 57-64. The fortunes of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern railroads were inextricably linked to the abundant crops and rapidly increasing settlement in the Red River Valley between 1871 and 1890. The initial role of the railroads in opening this area to commercial agriculture, the fall of James B. Power to "bonanza" farming, the

tremendous immigration to this valley between 1878 and 1884, and the extensive efforts of Power and James J. Hill to promote agricultural diversification constitute an important chapter in railroad colonization history. Based on unpublished documents in the North Dakota Agricultural College Library. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

607. Partin, Robert (Alabama Polytechnic Institute). BLACK'S BEND GRANGE, 1873-77: A CASE STUDY OF A SUBORDINATE GRANGE OF THE DEEP SOUTH. *Agricultural History* 1957 31(3): 49-59. The history of this local group is illustrative of activities carried on by other subordinate Granges. The Black's Bend Grange (Wilcox County, Alabama) emphasized social activities and instruction in agricultural subjects, but did not organize co-operative business enterprises nor engage in politics. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

608. Rakestraw, Lawrence (Michigan College of Mining and Technology). THE WEST, STATES' RIGHTS, AND CONSERVATION. *Pacific Northwest Quarterly* 1957 48(3): 89-99. An examination of the States' Rights doctrine through resource management controversies raised at six public-land conferences between 1907 and 1915. G. A. Mugge

609. Schultz, James Willard. RETURN TO THE BELOVED MOUNTAINS. *Montana* 1957 7(3): 26-33. The author lived as a member of the Blackfeet tribe for more than twenty years until his Indian wife died in 1903. In this extract from his book, *Blackfeet Tales of Glacier National Park* (Boston, 1916), he describes his return to the Glacier region in 1915 to visit his Indian relatives, and recalls some of his early exploratory trips in northwestern Montana. Dorothy I. Blanchard

610. Spence, Clark G. (Pennsylvania State Univ.). BRITISH INVESTMENT AND OREGON MINING, 1860-1900. *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 1957 58(2): 101-112. During the period 1860-1900, at least sixteen joint-stock companies with a total capitalization of six million dollars were incorporated to engage in mining or milling activities in the state of Oregon. The author shows that failures and losses were more common than successes and profits. C. C. Gorchels

E. 1918-1939

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 492, 497, 499, 679, 681

611. Grün, George A. LOCARNO: IDEA AND REALITY. *International Affairs* 1955 31(4): 477-485. The significance of the Locarno Treaties of 1925 consisted solely in their psychological and emotional effect on a world weary of perpetual conflict. When, in 1936, the first occasion arose for the application of their provisions, the international power constellation had already changed to such an extent that the treaties were meaningless. C. F. Latour

612. Knobel, Johannes. DIE VERSCHÄRFUNG DES MARKTPROBLEMS IN DER ALLGEMEINEN KRISE DES KAPITALISMUS [The intensification of the market problem in the general crisis of capitalism]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Universität Rostock* 1955/56 5(3): 337-374.

Marxist interpretation of the economic difficulties of the capitalist nations between the First World War and the present. Article to be continued. C. F. Latour

613. Medlicott, W. N. (London School of Economics and Political Science). ENGLANTILAISEN SUHTAUTUMINEN KILOPOLITIIKKAAN [The British approach to foreign policy]. *Historialinen Aikakauskirja* 1956 (4): 211-224.

A survey of the chief facets of British foreign policy since the First World War. Of the period since 1945, the author states: "The older dualism has largely vanished. For the first time in her history Great Britain is maintaining, in peacetime, standing armed forces powerful enough to support continental interventions; she has abandoned the attempt to

restrict her responsibilities to the peripheral areas of Europe." J. I. Kolehmainen

614. Mondini, Luigi. IL MITO DI HITLER [The Hitler myth]. *Nuova Antologia di Lettere, Arti e Scienze* 1956 91 (1868): 475-482. A review of Alan Bullock's Hitler: A Study in Tyranny (2nd ed., London, 1952), with a brief bibliographical survey of previous analyses of Hitler's character. R. J. Mayne

615. Naumann, Horst. EINIGE PROBLEME DES VII. WELTKONGRESSES DER KOMMUNISTISCHEN INTERNATIONALE [Some problems of the seventh world congress of the Communist International]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe* 1955/56 5 (4/5): 605-614. The primary aim of this congress, held in Moscow from 25 July to 20 August 1935, was to clarify the Communist and Comintern attitudes toward the fascist dictatorships in Germany, Italy and Japan, their exploitation of the working classes, and the possibility of a fascist alliance against the Soviet Union. The principal speakers decried the ineptitude of the Social Democratic parties in Western Europe and the alleged direct and indirect aid by the European bourgeois classes to the German and Italian dictatorships. The author quotes extensively from addresses delivered by Georgi Dimitrov and Wilhelm Pieck. R. Mueller

616. Nichols, Jeannette P. (Univ. of Pennsylvania). INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL RELATIONS AS A FACTOR IN CONTEMPORARY DIPLOMACY. *World Affairs Quarterly*

1958 28(4): 327-355. Financial relations became increasingly important factors in diplomacy after 1918 and especially after 1929. In the post-war decade, governments were apt to cling to old devices with considerable blindness to changing trends. But in the 1930s, with acute sensitivity to change, they plunged into economic techniques which were more rabidly nationalistic in character. Although the Bank for International Settlements, the United States Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act and the United States Export-Import Bank promoted internationalism, as late as 1945, the shift to experiments in economic co-operation was still being made in an atmosphere poisoned, by fears of collective action.

S. E. Humphreys

617. Psomiades, Harry J. SOVIET RUSSIA AND THE ORTHODOX CHURCH IN THE MIDDLE EAST. *Middle East Journal* 1957 11(4): 371-381. Soviet persecution of Russian Orthodoxy caused all the Orthodox churches outside Russia to gravitate to the leadership of the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople in the period 1923-45. After 1945, Soviet Union began to undertake an active policy, making subsidies to impoverished Orthodox congregations in the Middle East, in order to regain Soviet influence. This has resulted in little political advantage up to the present.

J. P. Halstead

618. Schack, Herbert (Berlin). DIE PROBLEMATIK DES MARXISMUS - LENINISMUS [The problematical aspect of Marxism-Leninism]. *Schmollers Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft* 1957 77(3): 305-335. Shows how discussions in the last thirty years between Communists and non-Communists have been obstructed chiefly by divergent views on historical materialism, the dialectical interpretation of history, and the interrelationship between the conditions of industrial production and the triumph of the proletarian class. R. Mueller

619. Teichová, Alice (Prague). ÜBER DAS EINDRINGEN DES DEUTSCHEN FINANZKAPITALS IN DAS WIRTSCHAFTS-LEBEN DER TSCHECHOSLOWAKEI VOR DEM MÜNCHENER DIKTAT [On the infiltration of German finance capital into Czechoslovakian economic life prior to the dictate of Munich]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1957 5(6): 1160-1180. Shows that Czechoslovakia was an imperialist state during the period 1918-1939. Up to the 1930s, Great Britain and France exercised the strongest economic and political influence in Czechoslovakia. By means of economic fusion and trade agreements, Germany succeeded in ousting the British and French influence, which had already been severely shaken by the world economic crisis. The Czech bourgeoisie was divided, and was thus unable to resist German economic infiltration or to pursue an independent foreign policy. Based on unpublished documents from various Czechoslovak archives. Journal (H. Köditz)

620. Wright, Gordon (Stanford Univ.). AMBASSADOR BULLITT AND THE FALL OF FRANCE. *World Politics* 1957 10(1): 63-90. Examines the record of William Christian Bullitt as envoy to France during the last years of the Third Republic (1936-1940). The slow conversion of American leadership from isolationism to interventionism and the disintegration and destruction of the Third Republic were two significant events of Bullitt's era. The author concludes that, judged by the general standards of his profession and by the special demands of the crisis period through which he lived, Bullitt's rating cannot be much higher than mediocre. "Perhaps, ... it is in his role as observer and reporter of dramatic events rather than as shaper of history that Bullitt will be longest remembered." Based largely on documents from the State Department archives and material published in *Foreign Relations of the United States* for the years 1936-1939 (Washington, D.C., 1953-56).

G. A. Mugge

Paris Peace Settlements

See: 500

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

621. Ayache, Albert. LES GREVES DE JUIN 1936 AU MAROC [The strikes of June 1936 in Morocco]. *Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1957 12(3): 418-429. French Morocco was hard hit by the depression of the early 1930s and faced a recession when government spending was diminished in 1935 and 1936. Dissatisfaction with long hours, low pay, and other abuses led workers to form illegal unions. Finally, strikes started in Casablanca on 11 June 1936 and spread to Fez and Rabat. The co-operation of French and native workers in the unions and the sympathetic attitude of Blum's Popular Front ministry help account for the success of the strikes, which were ended by 6 July. Based on official publications and newspaper accounts.

R. C. Delk

622. Julien, Charles-André (Univ. of Paris). MOROCCO: THE END OF AN ERA. *Foreign Affairs* 1955/56 34(2): 199-211. Traces the Moroccan crisis back to 1934 when the reform plan of a group of native intellectuals was rejected by the French government. The basic cause of the crisis was the replacement of the absolutism of the Sultan by that of the French Residency (supported and influenced by the French colonists), which was unable to adjust itself to changed conditions. P. Podjed

623. Kaim-Caudle, P. R. (Univ. of Durham). REVIEW OF ECONOMIC CHANGES IN SIERRA LEONE, 1930-55. *Durham University Journal* 1957 50(1): 34-41. Emphasizes the scarcity of reliable statistical information for estimating population trends, economic development, etc. The author suggests that the major economic activity of the territory has been smuggling of coffee and diamonds, which, for the vast majority of the population, has brought little or no change in the standard of living during the period reviewed.

C. J. Lowe

624. Ricard, Robert (Univ. of Paris). ROBERT MONTAGNE ET ABD EL KRIM. *Etudes* 1955 287(10-12): 303-309. Describes one of the last episodes of the Rif campaign. At the end of May 1926, Robert Montagne, a naval officer attached to French headquarters who was fluent in the Arabic and Chleuh languages, finally, with Captain Suffren, persuaded the rebel leader Abd-el-Krim to come to terms. H. Monteagle

Asia

See also: 520, 521

625. Schwartz, Benjamin (Harvard Univ.). ON THE "ORIGINALITY" OF MAO TSE-TUNG. *Foreign Affairs* 1955/56 34(1): 67-77. Using the new official edition of Mao Tse-tung's *Selected Works* (New York: International Publishers, 1954/55), the author concludes that differences between Stalin and Mao, over Communist policy in China continued to exist long after 1931. Mao's beliefs that a Communist Party could exist without a proletarian base and that China could pass from New Democracy to Socialism without a "dictatorship of the proletariat" are recognized as definite innovations in the Communist tradition, but the author regards them as merely the theoretical recognition of Lenin's creation of a Communist organization without any real tie to the proletariat. P. Podjed

626. Watanabe, Baiyū (Tokyo). MODERN JAPANESE RELIGIONS: THEIR SUCCESS EXPLAINED. *Monumenta Nipponica* 1957 12(1/2): 153-162. Analyzes the origins, organization and beliefs of the 125 or 126 Shinkō-shūkyō [Newly Established Religions] which have emerged in Japan in the 20th century, and which now claim a total of over ten million adherents. The author attributes the success of these sects to several common characteristics: 1) a divine revelation claimed by the founder and the miracle-working powers he or she subsequently achieved; 2) the absence of a complex theology, ritual or moral code; 3) the personal guidance given to believers by the leaders; and 4) a leading personality who represents the ideals of the religion.

Dorothy I. Blanchard

Australia

627. Stirling, A.P. L'AUSTRALIE ET LE PACIFIQUE [Australia and the Pacific]. *Politique Etrangère* 1957 22 (2): 131-139. A brief explanation of the settlement and organization of Australia, followed by a more detailed discussion of Australian diplomacy since World War I.

Ch. Le Guin

Europe

AUSTRIA

628. Diamant, Alfred. AUSTRIAN CATHOLICS AND THE FIRST REPUBLIC, 1918-1934: A STUDY IN ANTI-DEMOCRATIC THOUGHT. *Western Political Quarterly* 1957 10(3): 603-633. A review of the period 1918-34, with emphasis on the movement of certain Austrian Catholic hinkers from a pro-democratic to an anti-democratic position. The author discusses Ignaz Seipel (1876-1932), the hierarchy of the Catholic Church in Austria, the Catholic trade unions, the Österreichische Aktion, the Heimwehr, Othmar Spann (1878-1950) and the Vogelsang School. H. Kantor

629. Seipel, Ignaz. ZUR WAHL DES BUNDESPRÄSIDENTEN [Concerning the election of the federal president]. *Österreichische Monatshefte* 1957 13(7/8): 19-20. Prints a previously unpublished letter from Ignaz Seipel to the former secretary of state in the Austrian ministry of war, Dr. Erwin Waihs, dated 15 August 1931. The letter dealt with Seipel's proposed candidacy for election as federal president in 1931. Seipel admitted in this letter that he deliberately wrecked the negotiations of the summer of 1931 which were aimed at the formation of a cabinet under his leadership. O. Stenzl

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

See also: 526, 528, 529, 531, 533

630. Amort, Čestmír. Vzpomínáme velkých synů BULHARSKÉHO LIDU - JIŘÍHO DIMITROVA A VASILA KOLAROVA [We commemorate the great sons of the Bulgarian people - Georgi Dimitrov and Vassil Kolarov]. *Slovanský Přehled* 1957 43(6): 185-186. Reviews the activities of Dimitrov and his close collaborator, Kolarov. For many years both men played an important part in the Comintern and occupied the post of secretary-general several times. G. R. Schroubek

631. Bolksy, León. LA NUEVA YUGOESLAVIA EN EL MUNDO ACTUAL [The new Yugoslavia in the world of today]. *Cuadernos Americanos* (Mexico) 1957 16(6): 49-70. A description of the present-day organization of society and government in Yugoslavia, containing an introduction briefly tracing Yugoslavia's history. H. Kantor

632. Musat, S. ESECUL INSTAURARII DICTATORUII REGALE în 1931 [The failure of the instauration of royal dictatorship in the year 1931]. *Studii, Revista de Istorie* 1956 9(5): 63-71. In 1931, Carol II of Rumania prepared a coup d'état in order to achieve independence from the political parties, realizing that only a dictatorship could initiate a war against the Soviet Union. Strikes throughout the country, as well as the overthrow of the monarchy in Spain, discouraged those who were planning the dictatorship. Carol was thus forced by the opposition of the masses to postpone his plan. I. Popinceanu

633. Necşa, T. DATE PRIVIND SITUATIA CLASEI MUNCITOARE DIN ROMÂNIA ÎN PERIOADA CRIZEI ECONOMICE (1929-1933) [Facts on the working-class situation in Rumania in the period of the economic crisis (1929-33)]. *Studii, Revista de Istorie* 1956 9(1): 107-123. In the years 1929-33, the Rumanian economic crisis affected all industries, but caused particularly severe unemployment in the oil, coal, metal-working and timber industries. Many strikes resulted from the reductions in pay, increases in working hours, numerous industrial accidents and atrocious sanitary conditions, -- which also affected women and children. Meanwhile, the youth of

Rumania was prepared for a war against the Soviet Union. I. Popinceanu

634. Pollo, Stefanaq. INFLUENCA E REVOLUCIONIT TË MADH SOCIALIST TË TETORIT MBI ZHVILLIMIN E LËVIZJES REVOLUCIONARE NË SHQIPËRI [The influence of the Great Socialist October Revolution on the development of the revolutionary movement in Albania]. *Bulletin për Shkencat Shqipëre 1955* (2): 40-59. Reviews left-wing political developments in Albania between 1917 and 1924, culminating in the establishment of a short-lived revolutionary government in 1924.

C. F. Latour

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

See also: 645

635. Hulička, Karel (Univ. of Oklahoma). THE COMMUNIST ANTI-MASARYK PROPAGANDA IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1957 16(2): 160-174. Discusses a collection of documents published in Prague in 1953 under the title *Dokumenty o protiřídové a protinárodní politice T. G. Masaryka* [Documents on the anti-popular and anti-national policy of T. G. Masaryk] and edited by F. Nečásek, J. Pachta and Eva Raisová. Hulička points out that Masaryk's anti-Communist attitude (shown by his opposition to the Bolsheviks in Russia and to Communist Hungary) can be called anti-national only if any anti-Soviet act is considered to be such. P. Podjed

636. Unsigned. DOKUMENTY K AKCÍM KSC NA OSLAVU VÝROČÍ VELKÉ RÍJNOVÉ SOCIALISTICKÉ REVOLUCE V LETECH 1925 - 1935 [Documents on the actions of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia on the occasion of the anniversaries of the Great Socialist October Revolution, in the years 1925-1935]. *Sborník Archivních Praç* 1957 7(1): 3-84. Presents a collection of about 30 documents, including leaflets, circulars and proclamations of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, and reports of the Czechoslovak state security offices and political police, on the activities of the Czech Communists during the annual celebrations of the anniversary of the October Revolution in the period 1925-35. The circulars and instructions of the Party shed light on its chief goals during this period: the struggle against the bourgeoisie and capitalism, and for *de jure* recognition of the Soviet Union by Czechoslovakia. According to the editors, the present collection is incomplete and more documents are to be published.

G. R. Schroubek

FRANCE

See also: 537, 621

637. Coquart, Armand. ROGER SALENGRO OU L'EXERCICE DU POUVOIR [Roger Salengro or the exercise of power]. *Revue Socialiste* 1956 (98): 57-74. Recalls the campaign of slander by some rightist newspapers which led to the November 1936 suicide of Roger Salengro, a minister in the Léon Blum cabinet in 1936. H. Monteagle

638. Robert, Fernand. IL ETAIT DEJA TROP TARD [It was already too late]. *Revue Socialiste* 1956 (98): 34-48. An attempt to establish the responsibility for the French armistice with Germany in June 1940. Based on the work and conclusions of the Jaquet parliamentary commission which investigated events in France from 1933 to 1945. H. Monteagle

639. Weill-Raynal, Etienne. LES OBSTACLES ECONOMIQUES A L'EXPÉRIENCE LEON BLUM [The economic obstacles to the Léon Blum experiment]. *Revue Socialiste* 1956 (98): 49-56. Describes the conditions under which the French social reforms of 1936-37 were accomplished. H. Monteagle

GERMANY

See also: 512, 550

640. Collotti, Enzo. IL "DIARIO" DI ROSENBERG [The Rosenberg diary]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1957 (47): 67-82. A commentary on the Nazi leader's diary, which consists of two fragments dealing with the periods 1934-1935 and 1939-1940. The material in the diary concerns the rise of the Nazis to power up to the time when they seemed invincible, having reached a peak in their quest for the Nazi Weltanschauung. S. L. Speronis

641. Mann, Golo. STAAT UND HEER [State and army]. *Merkur* 1956 10(12): 1134-1148. The German army did not have a decisive influence on politics at any time during the Weimar Republic and the National Socialist regime. Although it tolerated or even supported certain political actions, it never directed them, because in a modern state the political machinery is stronger than military influence. The influence of the German army increased after 1918 only because of the incapability of the democratic regime. O. Stenzl

642. Schwärzke, Wolfgang. DER KAMPF DER KPD ZUR MASFISCHISIERUNG DER ARBEITERKLASSE GEGEN DEN FASCHISMUS, SEPT. 1930-JAN. 1933 [The struggle of the Communist Party of Germany for the mobilization of the working class against fascism, September 1930-January 1933]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg* 1956/57 6(3): 413-428. By the summer of 1932, the old German middle-class parties (excepting the German Nationalists and Center Party) had collapsed, and their membership joined the Nazi camp. Only the Communist Party, through its "Anti-Fascist Action," offered determined resistance to fascist designs, and was able to gather increasingly powerful forces on its side. C. F. Latour

GREAT BRITAIN

See: 649

ITALY

See also: 568

643. Gobetti, Piero. L'EROE DI CORTE [The court hero]. *Il Ponte* 1957 13(10): 1473-1477. In answer to the eulogies which appeared in the Communist and Catholic press on the occasion of the recent death of the ex-Fascist journalist-opponent Curzio Suckert Malaparte, the editors of *Il Ponte* reprint an exposé written about Malaparte on 17 January 1924 by the anti-Fascist journalist of Turin, Piero Gobetti. C. F. Delzell

644. --. [GAETANO SALVEMINI]. *Il Ponte* 1957 13 (8/9): Parri, Ferruccio, PREGHIERA PER SALVEMINI [Prayer for Salvemini], pp. 1159-1161. Galante-Garrone, Alessandro, L'ULTIMO SALVEMINI [The latter-day Salvemini], pp. 1162-1167. Arfè, Gaetano, SALVEMINI NELLA "CONCENTRAZIONE ANTI-FASCISTA" [Salvemini in the "Anti-Fascist Concentration"], pp. 1168-1171. Salvemini, Gaetano (Formerly Univ. of Florence), GLI ANTIFASCISTI ALL'ESTERO [The anti-Fascists abroad], pp. 1172-1188. On the occasion of the death of the well-known anti-Fascist historian Professor Gaetano Salvemini of the University of Florence. Parri pays tribute to Salvemini's political activities in the 1920-30's, while Galante-Garrone evaluates his work in the post-Fascist period. Arfè recalls that Salvemini, while a refugee in France, belonged in the summer of 1927 to the émigré Italian "Anti-Fascist Concentration" (a bloc of the two Italian Socialist parties, the CGL, and League of the Rights of Man). The article by Salvemini himself was originally written for the Concentration's *La Libertà* and stresses the need for continuing self-criticism by the anti-Fascists and the impossibility of any shortcut to the eventual autonomous action by the Italian masses against Mussolini. Salvemini soon severed his ties with the Concentration, but remained on friendly terms with its leaders. C. F. Delzell

POLAND

645. Gasiorowski, Zygmunt J. (Russian Research Center, Harvard Univ.). POLISH-CZECHOSLOVAK RELATIONS, 1922-1926. *Slavonic and East European Review* 1957 35(85): 473-504. Traces the vicissitudes of Polish-Czechoslovak relations from the Rapallo agreement to the rise of Pilsudski to power. Based on published Polish and Czechoslovak sources and on unpublished reports (from the National Archives in Washington) of American diplomatic envoys in Europe. V. S. Mamatey
See also: 3: 3042

646. Mlynarski, Zygmunt (Director, Polish-Soviet Institute, Warsaw). VO IMIA SVOBODY [In the name of freedom]. *Slaviane* 1957 (10): 38-41. Disregarding narrow national interests, Polish Marxists took great interest in the events of 1917 in Russia, and Polish volunteer units were established on Russian soil. In Poland itself, Russian-type soviets were formed toward the end of 1918, but the reactionary movement took advantage of a split within the Socialist party to dissolve them and to set up the bourgeois Pilsudski regime. In spite of this, the Polish Communist Party was formed soon afterwards. G. R. Schroebeck

647. Rogala, Włodzław. STRAJKI PROLETARIATU ROLNEGO WIELKOPOLSKI W LATACH 1919-1922 [The strikes of the agricultural laborers in Great Poland in the years 1919-1922]. *Roczniki Dziejów Społecznych i Gospodarczych* 1956 18: 289-313. Describes the economic and political aims and the course of these strikes, and examines the attitude of the trade unions toward them. J. Topolski

648. --. [THE STABILIZATION OF CAPITALISM IN POLAND]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(4/5): Tomaszewski, Jerzy, W SPRAWIE OKRESU WZGLĘDNEJ I TYMCZASOWEJ STABILIZACJI KAPITALIZMU [On the problem of the period of relative and temporary stabilization of capitalism], pp. 229-237. Popkiewicz, Józef, and Franciszek Ryszka, W SPRAWIE WEWNĘTRZNEJ PERIODYZACJI TZW. OKRESU MIEDZYWOJENNEGO HISTO-RII POLSKI (W ODPOWIEDZI J. TOMASZEWSKiemu) [On the problem of internal periodization of the so-called inter-war period of Polish history (in reply to J. Tomaszewski)], pp. 238-244. The first article is a criticism of the paper by J. Popkiewicz and F. Ryszka, "Górnośląski przemysł ciężki w latach 1922-1929" [Upper Silesian heavy industry between 1922 and 1929] [See abstract 3: 727]. These authors suggested that the period of the stabilization of capitalism began in 1926, rather than in 1924, the date generally accepted by historians and economists. Tomaszewski, analyzing Stalin's pronouncements, as well as the intensity of revolutionary activities and strikes and the general political and economic situation in Poland and Europe, comes to the conclusion that 1924, or even the autumn of 1923, should be accepted as the correct date. Popkiewicz and Ryszka agree with many of Tomaszewski's statements, but assert that it is paradoxical to speak of the period 1924-1926 as one of stabilization, because there was an economic crisis in Poland during these years.

A. F. Dyrnas

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

649. Anderson, Edgar. ANGLU POLITIKA BALTIJAS VALSTIS 1918-1920 [The English policy toward the Baltic states 1918-1920]. *Ceja Zīmes* 1956 (32): 284-292. Discusses changes in the British attitude toward the Baltic states in the period 1918-1920; the activities of the British military missions and the campaigns of the British fleet against the Soviet forces in the Baltic Sea, and British economic and diplomatic relations with the governments of the new Baltic states. He discusses the role of such figures as Lloyd George, Sir Alfred Balfour, Churchill, Lord Curzon, Admiral Cowan, General Gough, and the Baltic diplomats Pusta, Piip and Meierovics. Author

Latin America

See also: 593

650. Alexander, Robert J. (Rutgers Univ.). BRAZIL IN "TENENTISMO". Hispanic American Historical Review 1956 36(2): 229-242. Describes the "Tenente" movement, which originated in the Brazilian army after World War I and whose members were largely responsible for the revolution of 1930 and the subsequent provisional government of Getulio Vargas. In the middle 1930s, the movement began to disintegrate, with some members remaining loyal to Vargas and others supporting the Communist-dominated National Liberation Alliance or the Communist Party itself. Tenente influence was briefly felt again during the election of 1945, but at the present time the older Micos, who were the original Tenentes, are more concerned with constitutionalism than revolution. The younger coup, influenced by a "perverted Tenentismo," is split between extreme nationalism and Communism. The author emphasizes that the tragedy of this group lies in the fact that "they were never able to establish a political organization which could assure the orderly enactment of the program in which they believed." Dorothy I. Blanchard

Middle East

651. Chejne, Anwar G. EGYPTIAN ATTITUDES TOWARD PAN-ARABISM. Middle East Journal 1957 11(3): 53-268. Although Egyptians led in the cultural aspects of the Pan-Arab movement from the beginning, Egypt's traditional separatism and the vagueness of the movement itself prevented interest in its political aspects until after the revolution of 1952. The tenuousness of Egyptian spousal of Pan-Arabism during the 1930s and 1940s was revealed by the rapidity with which Egyptians attributed defeat in the Palestine war to Arab disunity rather than to Egyptian corruption. J. P. Halstead

Soviet Union

See also: 576

652. Ainsztein, Reuben. SOVIET LEADERS BAFFLED BY SOVIET JEWS: BACKGROUND TO THE 'ODESSA INCIDENT.' Jewish Observer and Middle East Review 1957 6 (38): 11-12. Compares the attitudes of Stalin and Khrushchev toward the Jews of the Soviet Union, and concludes that although both made numerous avowals of their pro-Jewish sentiments, they strove to eliminate Jews from Soviet intellectual life and to enforce the assimilation of all Soviet Jews. R. Mueller

653. Basseches, Nikolaus. BILDNISSE VON DER PERSON STALINS [Images of Stalin's person]. Furche 1956 12(17): 3-4. Khrushchev's condemnation of Stalin at the twentieth congress of the Soviet Communist Party was primarily directed at the personality cult that had developed around him rather than at Stalin's regime, which Khrushchev actually praised for many of its accomplishments. More scathing indictments of Stalin were made by Lenin and Trotsky, who described Stalin as barbaric and vicious. The author, a foreign correspondent who met Stalin in 1939, noticed the same character traits which led U. S. Ambassador Norman H. Davis to be deceived by Stalin's urbanity and naive warmth. Basseches was later able to discern Stalin's irascibility and cunningness. R. Mueller

654. Halychuk, Maya. THE HISTORY OF UKRAINE--AS SEEN BY YEVHEN MALANIUK. Ukrainian Review (Great Britain) 1957 4(3): 33-41. Malaniuk, the great Ukrainian "apocalyptic" poet of the inter-war period, analyzed the role of Germanic and Slavic elements in Ukrainian history, and proposed that a cultivation of the Germanic traits should become the basis for an entire program of national re-education. C. F. Latour

655. Hofmann, Werner (Wilhelmshaven). DIE RUSSISCHE GESELLSCHAFT NACH DER BOLSCHEWISTISCHEN REVOLUTION [Russian society after the Bolshevik Revolution]. Schmollers Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung

und Volkswirtschaft

1956 76(5): 581-589. The disappearance of the nobility and the entrepreneurial classes from official and public life constituted the primary change in Russian society after the Bolshevik revolution. The nobility had actually been replaced as the chief landholding and grain-producing class by the kulaks before the Revolution, and by 1917 was still entrenched only in the civil service and the army. The author emphasizes that, after their ascent to power, the Soviet leaders were in dire need of bourgeois managerial and executive talent to operate the nationalized enterprises, and that they frequently obtained the co-operation and participation of business leaders by convincing them of their indispensability in the patriotic drive to "catch up" industrially with the West.

R. Mueller

656. Matlock, Jack F., Jr. THE "GOVERNING ORGANISATIONS" OF THE UNION OF SOVIET WRITERS. American Slavic and East European Review 1956 15(3): 382-389. Attempts to analyze the operation of the Executive Board, Presidium and Secretariat of the Union of Soviet Writers, which was established by a 1932 decree of the Party Central Committee and organized in 1934. Communists have dominated at all levels, non-Union members have played a decisive role in meetings of the Board and Presidium, and evidence of independence is lacking. The author states that most Soviet writers are unenthusiastic about the Union. Based primarily on newspaper accounts.

R. B. Holtman

657. Najakšin, M. ČESKOSLOVENSKÍ KOMUNISTI V BOJI S KONTRA REVOLUČIOU V POVOLŽÍ V ROKU 1918 [Czechoslovak Communists in the struggle with the counterrevolution in the Volga territory in the year 1918]. Slovenský Pfehled 1957 43(2): 41-42. In addition to the Czechoslovak Legion which was formed by the Allies in 1917 and later used against the Bolsheviks, Czech units were also established by the Czechoslovak section of the Russian Communist Party to fight with the Communists. The author includes the text of an appeal by the Czech Communists to their fellow-countrymen in the Czechoslovak Legion. G. R. Schroubek

658. Rush, Myron (Social Science Division, Rand Corporation). THE RISE OF A SECRETARY. Problems of Communism 1957 6(5): 50-52. Traces the similarities and differences between the rise of Stalin to supreme dictator and the rise of Khrushchev to the same position in the USSR today. S. L. Speronis

659. Tarr, Vladimir. THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE PEASANTRY. Bulletin [of the] Institute for the Study of the USSR 1957 4(7): 47-54. Although the Bolsheviks proclaimed that all land would be handed over to the peasants, the increase in peasant holdings after the Revolution was negligible. The author surveys the history of government attempts to deal with the agricultural problem in the Soviet Union, and describes the various methods (such as the NEP, deportation of the kulaks, and collectivization) employed to insure a steady supply of food in the face of continuing peasant opposition. He concludes that government measures to increase production will not succeed until the kolkhozniks are given at least a vestige of freedom.

Dorothy I. Blanchard

660. Vouchuk, Ivan. FORTY YEARS AGO. Ukrainian Review (Great Britain) 1957 4(3): 3-12. The Ukrainians lost their first war of liberation against Moscow in the 20th century because of confusion about the proper means for reaching their goals--armed conflict or other methods. The nature of the Ukrainian Revolution, which was directed against Russian control but also expressed the social demands of the Ukrainian population, was not fully understood until it was too late. C. F. Latour

661. Wheeler, Harvey. PROBLEMS OF STALINISM. Western Political Quarterly 1957 10(3): 634-674. An analysis of the problems currently facing the Soviet Union, including references to the historical development of the USSR. H. Kantor

662. Wolfe, Bertram D. THE DURABILITY OF SOVIET DESPOTISM. *Commentary* 1957 24(2): 93-104. Stresses the element of permanency in the Soviet totalitarian system, comparing it to other historical examples of "single-centered systems of power." Some of the characteristics of modern totalitarianism are described in order to show why, in spite of apparent changes, the systems do not change radically. N. Kurland

663. Wolff, Hellmuth. DIE WIRTSCHAFTLICHE ER-SCHLIESSUNG VON SÜDWEST-SIBERIEN [The economic development of Southwest Siberia]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg* 1956/57 6(3): 297-327. A review, chiefly based on official Soviet sources, of southwest Siberian economic planning and development between 1936 and 1956. C. F. Latour

United States of America

See also: 603

664. DeLancy, Howard R. THE COLE MOTOR CAR COMPANY. *Business History Review* 1956 30(3): 260-273. Reviews the growth of J. J. Cole's Indianapolis company, which specialized in the manufacture of luxury cars, and its ultimate failure in 1924, which was caused by the inability of Cole, a talented individualist, to survive an era of combination and integration. C. F. Latour

665. Jones, C. Clyde (Univ. of Illinois). THE BURLINGTON RAILROAD AND AGRICULTURAL POLICY IN

THE 1920's. *Agricultural History* 1957 31(4):67-74. During the 1920s, the Burlington Railroad sought to assist its farm patrons through education and self-help, as part of a long-standing agricultural development program to make farming more profitable in the company's territory. After 1919, it promoted farming efficiency to lower costs and diversification to foster regional stability rather than an increased total output. The outstanding feature of the Burlington's program was the operation of special educational trains. Based upon unpublished documents in the files of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

666. Kauder, Emil. KRITIK UND UMGESTALTUNG DES KEYNESISCHEN SYSTEMS [Criticism and re-formulation of the Keynesian system]. *Schmöllers Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft* 1955 75(5): 535-557. Reviews the changes in the appraisal of the Keynesian theory of money circulation made by leading American economists in the 1930s in order to justify the inflationary trends in the United States economy prior to World War II. R. Mueller

667. Zacharewicz, Sister Mary Misaela. THE ATTITUDE OF THE CATHOLIC PRESS TOWARD THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. *Records of the American Historical Society of Philadelphia* 1957 68(1/2): 46-50. Concludes a series of three articles on this subject by stressing that many Catholic periodicals favored the League in 1919 and 1920, although some periodicals placed Irish propaganda above the peace of the world. C. G. Hamilton See also: 3: 774, 3099

F. 1939-1945

GENERAL HISTORY

Occupation, Resistance, Deportation and Concentration Camps

WORLD WAR II

Antecedents
Military History
General

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 612, 613, 614, 616, 617, 618, 620

668. Lorenz, Willy. "PAPA PACELLI", LEBENSWERK UND PERSONLICHKEIT DES PAPSTES ["Papa Pacelli." The lifework and the personality of the Pope]. *Furche* 1956 12(10): 3-4. Describes the election of Cardinal Eugenio Pacelli as Pope Pius XII by the College of Cardinals in Rome in March 1939. In this sympathetic biographical sketch of the Pope, the author lauds his courageous advocacy of peace and his indefatigable devotion to religious, political and scientific causes. R. Mueller

669. Phelan, E. J. (former Director-General of I.L.O.). THE I.L.O. TURNS THE CORNER, and AFTER PEARL HARBOUR: I.L.O. PROBLEMS. *Studies* 1956 45(178): 160-186, and 1957 46(182): 193-206. A continuation of the author's personal reminiscences. In the first article, he describes the circumstances surrounding President Roosevelt's pledge in 1941 that the I.L.O. would have an essential part to play in the future in building up stable international system of social justice for all peoples. In the second article, the author relates how the I.L.O. attracted considerable attention in London and Washington after America's entry into the war had brought confidence in final victory and thus awareness of post-war problems. The I.L.O. was the only international body of which the U.S.A. was a member and hence acted as a link with other countries. The author outlines how he succeeded in chal-

Theatres of Operation

Western and Northern Europe (1939/40)
Africa, Mediterranean Theatre and Italy
Soviet-German Theatre (1941-1945)
Atlantic Ocean and North Sea

Negotiations, Conferences and Agreements

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

lenging the idea that the financial nexus between the I.L.O. and the League of Nations should be dependent upon the political fortunes of the latter. D. Large
See also: 2: 3013

Occupation, Resistance, Deportation and Concentration Camps

670. Bendiscoli, M. UN ASPETTO NON ANCORA STUDIATO RESISTENZA IN ITALIA: LE EMISSIONI MONETARIE [A phase of the resistance in Italy not yet studied: the emission of funds]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1957 (47): 82-83. Poses a number of questions concerning the sources of this money, the methods and the area of its circulation, its present location, and whether any bibliographical sources exist with which to investigate this phase of the Italian resistance. Some material for the study of these problems is available in the archives of the Istituto Nazionale per la Storia del Movimento di Liberazione in Italia. S. L. Speroni

671. Iranek-Osmecki, Kazimierz (Colonel). DO KRAJU PRZEZ CZTERY KONTYNENTY. *LONDYN-KAIR-BUDAPESZT* [To Poland through four continents: London-Cairo-Budapest]. *Wiadomości* 1957 12(45): 2. Continues the personal recollections of the Polish commander-in-chief's courier, who traveled from London to Poland in 1940. In this installment, he describes his journey to Budapest and the Polish posts en route which were established to maintain communications between London and Poland. See also: 3: 781 A. F. Dyrnas

72. Kozłowski, Leon (former prime minister of Poland). WIZJENIE SOWIECKIE [Soviet prison]. *Kultura* 1957 11: 87-101, (11): 113-126, (12): 95-109, and 1958 12: 146-161. Personal recollections of the professor of rheumatology at Lvov University who was prime minister in 1934-35. Four days after Soviet troops entered Lvov on 22 September 1939, the author was arrested and imprisoned, first in Lvov, and subsequently in Lubianka, Lefort and Byrki prisons in Moscow. After investigations and a trial, he received the death sentence for 25 years of activities hostile to the Soviet Union, for membership in the POW [Polish Military Organization] during World War I, and for ruthless persecution of revolutionary movements in Poland while prime minister. He applied for, and was granted, reprieve. In September 1941, he was freed as a result of the agreement between the Soviet government and the Polish prime minister, General Sikorski. Later, he worked with the Polish embassy in Moscow and decided to join the Polish forces formed in the USSR. Article to be continued. A. F. Dygnas

73. Perotti, Berto. L'ASSALTO AGLI SCALZI DEL GLIO '44 ALLA LUCE DI NUOVE RIEVOCAZIONI E TESTIMONIANZE [The assault of the Scalzi in July '44 in the light of new revelations and testimony]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1957 (47): 61-67. Presents the observations of a number of partisans who took part in an attack against a jail in Verona in order to liberate one of their members, Giovanni Roveda. Excerpts from Giuseppe Sestri's Albergo agli Scalzi (Milan, 1946) and notes in Rotti's possession are included. S. L. Speronis

74. Ścibor, Jerzy. KIEDY ZGINAŁ GENERAL GROT-ROWECKI? [When did General Grot-Rówecki die?]. *Wiadomości* 1957 12(50): 1. Describes the 1943 arrest and subsequent imprisonment of the commander of the Polish Home Army, General Stefan Grot-Rówecki. Up to now, it has been assumed that he was killed in Sachsenhausen in September or October 1944. New evidence shows that he was still alive in that camp in February 1945. Based on an article in *Tygodnik Demokratyczny*, 25 September - 1 October 1957. A. F. Dygnas

75. Unsigned. DAS WIEDERERSTEHEN DER SS IN WESTDEUTSCHLAND - EINE GEFAHR FÜR GANZ EUROPA [The rebirth of the SS in West Germany--a danger for all of Europe]. *Dokumentation der Zeit* 1957 (146): 82-95. Presents fragmentary excerpts from the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials transcripts, documenting atrocities committed by various SS organizations in Germany (sterilizations), France (massacre at Oradour-sur-Glane), the Low Countries and Norway. C. F. Latour

76. Unsigned. DIE DEUTSCHEN FASCHISTEN WOLLEN DAS TSCHECHISCHE VOLK AUSROTTERN [The German fascists wanted to eradicate the Czech people]. *Dokumentation der Zeit* 1957 (151): 72-78. Presents the text of a secret speech made on 2 October 1941 by Reinhard Heydrich to top Party and administrative functionaries in the Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia, discussing future German policy in the area. The basic long-range aim involved systematic Germanization of those inhabitants considered to be suitable, and the liquidation or deportation of unacceptable elements. C. F. Latour

77. Ventura, Carlo. LA STAMPA CLANDESTINA A TRIESTE DAL 1943 AL 1945 [The clandestine press in Trieste from 1943 to 1945]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1957 (47): 3-13. A detailed discussion of the various organs published by the anti-Fascists in and around the Trieste area. The author describes the programs and goals of the various groups, and lists their important journals, most of which emphasized post-war co-operation between Italy and Yugoslavia. S. L. Speronis
See also: 3: 2001

78. Vodička, Jan. SLOVANSKÉ NÁRODY V BOJI PROTI NAZISTICKÝM OKUPANTŮM [The Slavic nations in the struggle against the Nazi conquerors]. *Slovanský Přehled* 1957 43(6): 183-184. Describes the three all-Slav congresses held in Moscow between 1941 and 1943, with the goal of co-ordinating the rebellions and Partisan movements of the Slav nations against the German occupation. G. R. Schroubek

WORLD WAR II

Antecedents

679. Benditer, J. (Jassy). ATITUDINEA GUVERNULUI ROMÂN FÂTA DE CEHOSLOVACIA ÎN LUNILE PRE-MERGATOARE MÜNCHEN-ULUI (MAI-SEPTEMBRIE 1938) [The attitude of the Rumanian government toward Czechoslovakia in the months before Munich (May-September 1938)]. *Studii. Revista de Istorie* 1956 9(5): 7-20. In 1938, the Czech question was one of the main problems of international politics. The Rumanian government, which wanted the creation of an anti-Soviet bulwark and the partition of Czechoslovakia, and the Yugoslav government aided in Hitler's aggression. The Munich agreement was aimed against the Soviet Union, the only country which made efforts to defend Czechoslovakia.

I. Popinceanu

680. Campus, Eliza. BLOCUL BALCANIC AL "NEUTRILOR" (SEPT. 1939-MARTIE 1940) [The Balkan "neutral" bloc (September 1939-March 1940)]. *Studii. Revista de Istorie* 1956 9(4): 21-53. During the period 1939-1940, efforts were made to form a bloc of the neutral Balkan states, under the leadership of Fascist Italy, by enlarging the Little Entente to include Bulgaria and Hungary. The fear of Communism drew Hungary and Rumania together, but Yugoslavia's position was not defined. Great Britain approved of this plan, although France did not immediately consent. The Balkan bloc was doomed from the start because the people would not consent to an alignment under Italian leadership and aimed against the Soviet Union. The Communist Party of Rumania was the only political party to advocate an effective program aimed at the rescue of the country. I. Popinceanu

681. Weinberg, Gerhard L. THE MAY CRISIS, 1938. *Journal of Modern History* 1957 29(3): 213-225. Argues that Germany did not intend to attack Czechoslovakia in May 1938, but that the sharp Western reactions against rumors of an impending attack and the resulting Czechoslovak mobilization made Hitler decide to carry out the destruction of Czechoslovakia as soon as possible.

Journal (Naomi N. Richard)

682. Williams, T. Desmond (Univ. College, Dublin). NEGOTIATIONS LEADING TO THE ANGLO-POLISH AGREEMENT OF 31 MARCH 1939. *Irish Historical Studies* 1956 10(38): 156-192. Examines the events of the Polish crisis, 21-31 March 1939, showing that Chamberlain abandoned the plan of a four-power declaration against future German aggression and, on 21 March, turned to the project of an Anglo-Polish agreement. Józef Beck, the Polish minister of foreign affairs, aroused the distrust of both the French and the British by his hesitancy and by his refusal to inform them of his negotiations with Germany during which Hitler made renewed demands regarding Danzig. Neither France nor Britain were informed of the partial Polish mobilization which took place on March 22. About March 29, fearing that Poland was about to submit to a German ultimatum, Chamberlain decided to make a declaration of British support in the event of aggression by Hitler. The author concludes that since it was not clear that Hitler had decided on war, Beck may have been hoping to gain time. Chamberlain's declaration, although in accord with British public opinion, was hasty and ill-timed.

P. H. Hardacre

Military History

GENERAL

See also: 504

683. Giessler, Helmut (Wilhelmshaven). HOCHFREQUENZ GEGEN U-BOOT. UNTERSUCHUNG ÜBER DEN EINSATZ ELEKTRONISCHER GERÄTE BEI DEN ALLIERTEN WÄHREND DES LETZTEN KRIEGES [High frequency versus submarine. Investigation of the use of electronic equipment by the Allies during the last war]. *Marine Rundschau*

schau 1955 52(3): 66-70. German submarines became ineffective after 1942, when the United States and Britain perfected airborne radar devices. The author describes how Allied fighter aircraft, equipped with these radar devices, rapidly spotted and sank many German submarines in the Atlantic. R. Mueller

684. Golaz, A. L'ARMEE ALLEMANDE DE 1939-1945: PREMIERE PARTIE JUSQU'EN 1942 [The German army from 1939-1945: first part up to 1942]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1957 13(3): I-LII. Describes German ground forces, matériel, distribution, and re-grouping, and concludes that in May 1940, the French command over-estimated the strength of the German army. Fifteen tables of divisional groupings and their armament, schematic composition of armored divisions, characteristics of infantry divisions, etc., are included. Based entirely on German sources: published works, such as Mueller-Hildebrand's *Das Heer, 1933-1945*; the twenty or so divisional histories which have recently appeared, and a number of German archives in French possession. H. M. Adams

685. Graham, Lord (Brigadier). GRAND STRATEGY. *Quarterly Review* 1957 295(614): 371-384. Review article on several volumes dealing with World War II: *Grand Strategy*, Vols. II, V and VI, ed. by J. R. M. Butler (H. M. Stationery Office), and *The Turn of the Tide*, by Sir Arthur Bryant (Glasgow and London: Collins, 1957). Two periods of the war -- from the beginning to June 1941, the date of Hitler's attack on Russia, and from August 1943 to the Japanese surrender -- are considered and evaluated. A brief description of the intervening period is based on Lord Alanbrooke's diary. Ch. Le Guin

686. Hadeler, Wilhelm, and Erich Gröner. "YAMAMOTO" UND "MUSASHI" DER JAPANISCHEN MARINE, DIE GRÖSSTEN SCHLACHTSCHIFFE DER WELT [The "Yamamoto" and "Musashi" of the Japanese navy, the world's biggest battleships]. *Marine Rundschau* 1955 52(3): 71-79. Details on these 70,000-ton battleships, recently published by the Japanese navy, reveal that Japan had at its command superior naval construction techniques which were concealed from the outside world before World War II. If America had constructed vessels larger than the "Yamamoto" and the "Musashi," they would have been unable to pass through the Panama Canal. Detailed sketches of these ships are included. R. Mueller

687. Manacorda, Giuliano. DIARI, MEMORIE, E RACCONTI DELLA SECONDA GUERRA MONDIALE [Diaries, memoirs, and accounts of the Second World War]. *Società* 1957 13(2): 346-360. An appraisal of personal accounts of World War II written by Italians. In comparing them with the diaries of World War I, the author finds that a sense of adventure is missing in the later accounts. He includes a discussion of the diaries of those Italians who fought on the Russian front and who complained bitterly about their treatment. A. F. Rolle

688. Meister, Jürg (Nice). DIE SOWJETRUSISCHEN AMPHIBISCHEN OPERATIONEN 1939-45 [Soviet Russian amphibious operations, 1939-1945]. *Marine Rundschau* 1955 52(5): 124-136. Gives brief summaries of the major Russian landing operations during World War II -- on various Finnish islands during December 1939 and on the Baltic, Crimean and East Prussian coasts during 1939-1945. Although the commanders of the landing operations were excellent improvisers, their troops were generally poorly equipped and trained for their missions, and there was no adequate planning for follow-up actions to exploit successful surprise landings. The author concludes that Soviet landing operations were never of decisive influence in the German-Soviet war. Maps and sketches are appended. R. Mueller

689. Neuerburg, Otto K. W. (Kiel). DER LANDTRANSPORT VON U-BOOTEN ZUM SCHWARZEN MEER [Overland shipment of submarines to the Black Sea]. *Marine Rundschau* 1955 52(6): 155-161. Describes the shipment of six submarines from Kiel to the Black Sea port of Galati during the fall of 1942. The submarines were taken apart and transported by truck to Linz, where they were re-assembled and floated on pontoons to the mouth of the Danube

River. The successful completion of this unique undertaking was due to the ingenuity and co-operation of the participating military services and civilian agencies, both government and private. R. Mueller

690. Unsigned. DIE ENGLISCHE MARINELUFTWAFFE IM 2. WELTKRIEG [British naval aviation during the Second World War]. *Marine Rundschau* 1955 52(3): 83. Gives the following reasons for the British naval disasters during World War II in Crete, Norway and Singapore: 1) outmoded aircraft aboard British aircraft carriers; 2) inadequate cruiser support for these carriers, and 3) air rather than naval command over the Naval Air Fleet. R. Mueller

THEATRES OF OPERATION

Western and Northern Europe (1939/40)

691. Koeltz, Louis. HITLER ET L'OFFENSIVE DE MAI 1940 [Hitler and the offensive of May 1940]. *Revue de Paris* 1957 64(5): 55-71. Traces the geneses of the German strategy against France in 1940. The author demonstrates that the plan of attack through the Ardennes was conceived by the General Staff and suggested to Hitler by Von Manstein. Based on the diaries of Jodi and Halder. J. A. Clarke

Africa, Mediterranean Theatre and Italy

692. Handel-Mazzetti, Freiherr Peter. DER EINFLUSS VON SEE- UND LUFTMACHT IM KAMPF UM NORDAFRIKA 1940-42 [The influence of naval and airpower in the struggle for North Africa, 1940-1942]. *Marine Rundschau* 1955 52(1): 9-18. A detailed account of Italian naval and air operations which were aimed at forcing the British navy out of the Mediterranean Sea, thus cutting Britain's supply lines to North Africa. The failure of the Italian navy to achieve these objectives and its inability to wipe out Malta brought the short-lived Axis supremacy in the Mediterranean to an end, and led to subsequent Axis withdrawal from North Africa. R. Mueller

693. Unsigned. RELAZIONE SULL' ATTIVITA' MILITARE SVOLTA DALLE FORMAZIONI PATRIOTICHE OPERANTI ALLE DIPENDENZE DEL COMANDO XI ZONA DELL' ESERCITO DI LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE [An account of the military activity conducted by the patriotic formations operating under the eleventh command zone of the army of national liberation]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1957 (47): 13-49. The third article in a series devoted to the activity of the liberation forces operating in 1944 and 1945. The author gives much detail about orders of the day, strategy, matériel and the movement of troops, and also records the numbers of troops, their equipment and the sectors within which these troops operated. S. L. Speronis See also: 3: 2030

694. Unsigned. UNE MEMORIALE DEL PARTITO D'AZIONE SULL' INSURREZIONE DI MILANO [A memorandum of the party of action on the insurrection of Milan]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1957 (47): 53-61. Discusses the memoranda drawn up on 19 February 1945 by Valiani and Egideo Liberti, proposing various means for liberating Milan from the Germans. By means of co-ordination between the partisans and civilians, it was hoped to organize whatever strength the population of Milan had at its disposal and use this to drive the German forces out of the area. Included in the plan are the organizations of partisans of Naples, Paris, and Warsaw. S. L. Speronis

Soviet-German Theatre (1941-1945)

695. Asmolov, A. N. (Major General). KEDY SE POZNÁVAJÚ PRIATEĽIA. SPOMIENKY NA SLOVENSKÉ NÁRODNÉ POVSTANIE [When friends recognized one another. Recollections of the Slovak people's uprising]. *Slovanský Přehled* 1957 43(7): 231-234, (8): 271-273 and (9): 313-314. In 1944, remainders of the First Slovak Army, which, under the Western-oriented leaders, had been forced to leave the area around Banská Bystrica, joined the Slovak Communist guerrillas in the Carpathian Mountains. The author, who was the commander of these forces, describes

tensions with the Western-oriented officers and the
bromises between his unit and the Germans.

G. R. Schroubek

96. Hroženčík, Jozef, POMOC SOVIETSKÉHO SVÁZU
DVĚNSKÉMU NÁRODNÉMU POVSTANIU [The Soviet aid
to the Slovakian people's uprising]. *Slovenský Přehled*
1943(7): 218-220. The Communist Party had planned
people's rebellion in Slovakia since 1940, and later
organized it. Unexpected difficulties with the supply of
munitions were solved through the parachuting of Soviet
munitions. Of particular relevance for the Slovak rebellion
were the operations of the Red Army at Dukla Pass.
G. R. Schroubek

97. Meister, Jürg (Nice). UNTERNEHMEN "WUNDER-
LAND". SCHWERER KREUZER "ADMIRAL SCHEER" IN
DER KARA-SEE 16-31 AUGUST 1942 [Operation "Wunder-
land". Heavy cruiser "Admiral Scheer" in the Kara Sea,
16-31 August 1942]. *Marine Rundschau* 1955 52(1): 1-8.
Describes the mission of the "Admiral Scheer" to sink Soviet
ships and to destroy Soviet coastal fortifications in the Kara
Sea. The "Scheer" only partially accomplished these objec-
tives, due to rapidly drifting icebergs, changeable weather,
inadequate nautical charts and the early loss of its only
reconnaissance aircraft. R. Mueller

98. Mordal, Jacques. LA GUERRE GERMANO-
VIETNIQUE: STALINGRAD [The German-Soviet war:
Stalingrad]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 (84): 704-714.
Describes the German siege of, and defeat at, Stalingrad.
Hitler's unwillingness to follow the advice of men less
influenced by the successes which had given Germany control
of much of Russia was largely responsible for the destruc-
tion of the German Sixth Army and the defeat at Stalingrad.
See also: 3: 802, 822, 2049
R. C. Delk

99. Muravlev, A. SLOVAKI V RIADAKH KRYMSKIH
ARTIZAN [Slovakians in the ranks of the Crimean partisans]
Aviáne 1957 (9): 35-36. One of the Slovakian divisions
which were forced to fight on the German side during World
War II was considered particularly unreliable and was therefore
moved from the Kuban front to the rear area in Crimea.
Many members of the division took the opportunity to join the
Soviet guerrilla units in Crimea. G. R. Schroubek

Atlantic Ocean and North Sea

100. --. [THE ATLANTIC WALL]. *Marine Rundschau*
1955 52: Lebram, Hans Heinrich, KRITISCHE ANALYSE
DER ARTILLERIE DES ATLANTIKWALLES [Critical analysis
of the artillery of the Atlantic wall], (2): 29-38.
Garnier, Wilhelm von, KÜSTENARTILLERIE UND ATLANTIK-
WALL [Coastal artillery and Atlantic wall], (4): 91-101.
Based chiefly on Alarm i Atlantvallen [Alarm in the Atlantic
fortress] (Stockholm, 1953) by Bertil Stjernfeld, a Swedish
coastal artillery officer. Stjernfeld analyzes German prob-
lems of defense along the Channel and Atlantic coasts during
World War II, and claims that the Germans did not adapt
their original coastal fortifications to prevent large-scale
enemy landings until relatively late, and even then frequently
staffed them with inadequate or unqualified personnel.
Garnier, while largely agreeing with Stjernfeld's criticisms,
argues that although the German army was forced to extend
its coastal defenses to include the Mediterranean coast, all
Channel and Atlantic emplacements were equipped with the
latest radar, aiming and firing devices. He agrees with
Stjernfeld, however, that conflicting commands and the lack
of plans for support missions in conjunction with the navy
were largely responsible for the success of Allied raids
on Lorient and St. Nazaire in 1943. Many of these fortifica-
tions were later moved inland in order to block invaders
rather than to prevent disembarkment. R. Mueller

Negotiations, Conferences and Agreements

101. Campbell, John C. NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE
SOVIETS: SOME LESSONS OF THE WAR PERIOD. *Foreign
Affairs* 1955/56 34(2): 305-319. An evaluation of the
failures of American diplomacy during the closing years of
World War II and the first months of peace, and a discussion
of new policies possible after the Geneva Conference of 1955.
P. Podjed

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

See: 622, 623

Asia

See: 626

Australia

See: 627

Europe

BALKANS

See also: 630, 631

702. Udrea, Traian. CU PRIVIRE LA ROLUL
COMITETELOR TARANEŞTI ȘI DESPRE UNELE PARTI-
CULARITĂȚI ALE REVOLUȚIEI POPULARE ÎN ROMÂNIA
(23 August 1944-6 Martie 1945) [On the role of the peasants'
committees and some peculiarities of the people's revolution
in Rumania (23 August 1944-6 March 1945)]. *Studii. Revista
de Istorie* 1956 9(4): 7-20. Because of the presence of
Soviet troops in the country, the bourgeoisie and landed
proprietors in Rumania were unable to counteract the people's
uprising of 23 August 1944, which overthrew Antonescu's
dictatorship. The Rumanian Communist Party led this fight
in order to win the support of the peasantry. Peasants'
committees were formed to fight on the Communist side
against the fascists, a new party, the "Peasants' Front,"
was founded and revolutionary agrarian reform was begun.
The peasants' committees later became organs of the
democratic government. I. Popinceanu

FRANCE

See also: 638

703. Lüthy, Herbert. FRANKREICH PERSÖNLICH?
ZU DEN MEMOIREN DES GENERALS CHARLES DE
GAULLE [France in person? Concerning the memoirs of
General Charles De Gaulle]. *Monat* 1956 8(98): 11-22.
Maintains that the two recently published volumes of Charles
De Gaulle's three-volume autobiography, *Mémoires de
Guerre* (Paris, 1956), are not merely his reminiscences,
but constitute his claim that he is France's legitimate ruler
and that his personal conduct during World War II was
directed solely toward the realization of France's just aspira-
tions. Lüthy asserts that De Gaulle's excessively sensitive
and chauvinistic behavior and attitudes blackened the record
of his positive accomplishments and caused numerous
political and military difficulties for the Allied cause. De
Gaulle's most spectacular feat was his singlehanded transfer
of French sovereignty from Pétain to himself at a time when
no French organization resisting the Pétain regime was
able to dispute his claim. R. Mueller

GERMANY

See also: 640

704. Dress, Hans (Potsdam). DER ANTIDEMOKRA-
TISCHE UND REAKTIONÄRE CHARAKTER DER VER-
FASSUNGSPÄLÄNE GOERDELER [The anti-democratic
and reactionary character of Goerdeler's plans for a German
constitution]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1957
5(6): 1134-1159. An analysis of Goerdeler's constitu-
tional plans, the most important program in the conspiracy
of 20 July 1944. Refuting Gerhard Ritter's statement that
Goerdeler planned "a people's and even a workers' state,"
the author shows that these constitutional plans fell con-
siderably short even of the constitutional achievements of
the Weimar Republic. Democratic and universal suffrage,
freedom to form political parties, the legislative prerogative
of the Reichstag, parliamentary sovereignty, the right
to strike and other fundamental social and economic rights
were to be replaced by limited and indirect suffrage, a
limitation of political parties, a powerless Reichstag, a
reactionary second chamber, a government no longer
responsible to parliament, and greatly restricted basic
rights of the citizen. Thus Goerdeler's state would, in
reality, have been dominated by the Junkers and monopolistic
capitalists. Journal (H. Kötitz)

ITALY

See: 644

SWITZERLAND

705. Waldkirch, Eduard von (Univ. of Berne). MILITÄRISCHE RECHTE UND PFFLICHTE DES NEUTRALEN STAATES IM LUFTKRIEGE, UNTER BESONDERER BERÜCKSICHTIGUNG DER SCHWEIZ 1939-1945 [Military rights and duties of the neutral state in air warfare with special consideration of Switzerland, 1939-1945]. Jahrbuch für Internationales Recht 1955 5: 151-167. Discusses the legal aspects of actions taken by Switzerland against violations of its neutrality by airplanes during the Second World War. P. Podjed

Latin America

See also: 650

706. Cole, John P. GEOGRAFIA URBANA DEL PERU [Urban geography of Peru]. Revista del Museo Nacional (Peru) 1955 24: 50-80. Analysis of urban Peru and its recent development, based chiefly on information from the censuses of 1940 and 1952, but also including some material

from 1876. Tables, charts and maps show urbanization by area, altitude and type of region, and one table classifies cities by function. Included is a map of Huancayo showing land use, and one of Huánuco showing city services. The author discusses city classification, city plans and buildings, and problems of urban growth. T. M. Gale

Middle East

See: 651

Soviet Union

See also: 652, 653, 661, 662, 663

707. Grzybowski, Konstanty (Jagiellonian Univ., Cracow). "STALINIZM" W SOCJALISTYCZNYM PRAWIE KONSTITUCYJNYM ["Stalinism" in socialist constitutional law]. Państwo i Prawo 1957 12(6): 1053-1068. Maintains that the evils of Stalinism afflicted both capitalist and socialist countries, primarily because they resulted from social rather than political causes. In the Soviet Union, Stalinism penetrated only constitutional practice and not constitutional theory. R. Mueller

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NEWS

ANNALS OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

The first volume of a new comprehensive bibliography, Annals of the Social Sciences. A Bibliographical Survey, 1401-1825, has recently been published by the Dobunkan Company, Jimbocho, Kanda, Tokyo, Japan. This work, which is prepared under the supervision of Zenya Takashima and Hideo Yamada of Hitotsubashi University, will be completed in four volumes, covering the periods 1401-1750, 1751-1825, 1826-1875, and 1876-1918.

The Annals is a chronological bibliography recording important works, from the Renaissance to the end of the First World War, in such subjects as politics, economics, sociology and historiography. The bibliographical entries are arranged in columns devoted to the following areas: Great Britain and America; France, Italy and Belgium; Germany, Austria and the Netherlands; Russia (and the USSR) and other countries. A sixth column lists important concurrent social and cultural events. Indices of authors, titles of works, and names of persons mentioned in the column of social and cultural events are included.

The purpose of the Annals is to aid students not only by providing accurate bibliographical materials and information, but also in making clear the historical development of the social sciences against the background of world-wide social and cultural events.

Orders should be addressed to: Maruzen Co., Ltd., O. Box 605 Tokyo Central, Tokyo, Japan. [From a prospectus issued by the publisher].

SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN COMMITTEE STUDY OF AMERICAN LIBRARIES

The Committee on Slavic and East European Studies of the Association of Research Libraries (P. O. Box 1703, Washington 13, D. C.) has initiated and partially completed a study of American library resources and needs in the field of Slavic and East European research. The study, which is being conducted in co-operation with the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, was begun in September 1957 under the supervision of Melville J. Ruggles, Vice-President, Council on Library Resources, Washington, D. C., aided by Vaclav Mosteky (Catholic University, Washington, D. C.). It consists of 1) a survey of resources of the major research libraries in the fields of social science and science; 2) an analysis of the problem of acquisitions of older source material from Eastern Europe, and 3) examination of the problem of bibliographical control of this material.

The research phase of the survey has been completed and a report will be made available to the public in the fall of 1958. [From an announcement issued by the Association of Research Libraries].

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SERIES FOR HISTORY TEACHERS

"The American Historical Association, because of its continuing interest in the teaching of history in the schools of the United States, has established the Service Center for Teachers of History in an effort to offer constructive assistance in solving some of the problems which today beset the classroom teacher. One of the programs being sponsored by the Service Center is the preparation of a series of pamphlets, each containing a concise summary of publications reflecting recent research and new interpretations in a particular field of history."

The following pamphlets (which are available from the Service Center for Teachers of History, 400 A Street, S. E., Washington 3, D. C.) have already been published: Key to

the Past, by Margareta Faissler; New Interpretations in American Foreign Policy, by Alexander DeConde; The South in American History, by Otis A. Singletary; Industrial Revolution: Interpretations and Perspectives, by Eric E. Lampard; Civil War and Reconstruction, by Hal Bridges; American Revolution: A Review of Changing Interpretations, by Edmund S. Morgan; Colonial Period in Latin American History, by Charles Gibson; American Frontier, by Ray A. Billington.

Two others are now in press: Jacksonian Democracy, by Charles G. Sellers, Jr., and The Progressive Movement, 1900-1920, by George E. Mowry. [From the introduction by George Barr Carson, Jr., to each pamphlet in the series].

NEWLY PUBLISHED

Istoriia SSSR [History of the USSR]. Bimonthly (1957: Vol. 1). Pub. by the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Editor: M. P. Kim, Kuznetskii Most 19, Moscow. Contents: Articles on the history of the Soviet Union and on pre-1917 Russian history; reviews of books, especially foreign works dealing with Russian history; bibliography. Russian and English tables of contents.

Novaia i Noveishaiia Istoriia [Modern and Recent History]. Bimonthly (1957: Vol. 1). Pub. by the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Editor: A. A. Guber, Kuznetskii Most 19, Moscow. Contents: Articles on the modern and recent history of areas of the world other than the Soviet Union; book reviews; documents; bibliography; news and notes on scholarly activities in the USSR and abroad. Russian and English tables of contents.

Voprosy Istorii KPSS [Problems of the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union]. Bimonthly (1957: Vol. 1). Pub. by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, Moscow. Editor: G. D. Obichkin, Sel'skokhoziaistvennyi Proezd 3, Moscow. Contents: Articles on the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union before and after the October Revolution, and on the history of the international workers' movement; review articles; new documents on the history of the Communist Party; bibliography; news and notes on events of interest to scholars. Russian, Chinese, English, French and German tables of contents.

Z Pola Walki [From the Battlefield]. Kwartalnik poświęcony dziejom ruchu robotniczego [Quarterly Devoted to the History of the Working Class Movement]. Quarterly (1958: Vol. 1). Pub. by Zakład Historii Partii przy KC PZPR [Institute of History of the Party, Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party]. Editor: Feliks Tych, Warsaw, Górnoslaska 18. Contents: Articles on the Polish working class movement during the period 1800-1945; review articles; book reviews; documents; bibliography; notes and news. Polish, Russian, French and English tables of contents.

NEWS OF PERIODICALS

The American Archivist, Volume 21 (1958), Number 1 contains the first part of "Writings on Archives, Current Records, and Historical Manuscripts, June 1956-May 1957." This is an annual bibliography.

Caucasian Review (published by the Institute for the Study of the USSR, Mannhardtstr. 6, Munich 22, Germany), Number 5, 1957, included several bibliographical guides to literature recently published in several parts of the Soviet Union: Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia.

Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand publishes an annual bibliography of writings on Australian history. The list for 1956 is published in Volume 7 (1957), Number 28.

NOTES AND NEWS

This section contains information on past and forthcoming events of interest to historians. Associations of historians wishing to bring meetings of general interest to the attention of historians are invited to write to HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, Attn.: "Notes and News."

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The seventy-second annual meeting of the American Historical Association (400 A Street, S.E., Washington 3, D.C.) was held in New York City, 28-30 December 1957. A complete list of the lectures delivered is given below.

POLITICS AND SOCIETY IN COLONIAL AMERICA. Chairman: Verner W. Crane (Univ. of Michigan). Bernard Bailyn (Harvard Univ.), Virginia in the Seventeenth Century. David S. Lovejoy (Brown Univ.), Rhode Island in the Eighteenth Century. Comment by Frederick B. Tolles (Swarthmore College).

EMPIRES IN DEVOLUTION--THE HOME FRONT. Chairman: Walter Phelps Hall (Princeton Univ.). Vincent Confer (Syracuse Univ.), France. John Gwynne-Timothy (Univ. of Western Ontario), Great Britain. Comment by Edward W. Fox (Cornell Univ.).

CLASS AND BUREAUCRACY--A COMPARATIVE HISTORICAL ANALYSIS. Chairman: Edward Kracke, Jr. (Univ. of Chicago). Charles O. Hucker (Univ. of Arizona), China before 1905. Nobutaka Ike (Univ. of California, Berkeley), Japan, 1868-1900. Ari Hoogenboom (Texas Western College), United States, 1883-1900. Comment by Allan B. Cole (Tufts Univ.) and Gabriel A. Almond (Princeton Univ.).

THE NINETEEN TWENTIES. Joint Session with The Mississippi Valley Historical Association. Chairman: R. Carlyle Buley (Indiana Univ.). Arthur S. Link (Northwestern Univ.), The 1920's: Was Progressivism Dead? Comment by John M. Blum (Yale Univ.) and Frank B. Freidel (Harvard Univ.).

RUSSIAN INTERPRETATIONS OF THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION. Joint Session with The Conference on Slavic and East European Studies. Chairman: Gerold T. Robinson (Columbia Univ.). Robert H. McNeal (Princeton Univ.), Interpretations by the Bolsheviks. Oliver H. Radkey (Univ. of Texas), Interpretations by the Socialist Revolutionaries. Robert P. Browder (Univ. of Colorado), Interpretations by the Liberals. Comment by Robert D. Warth (Rutgers Univ.).

THE PRESIDENT AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: COALITION WARFARE IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. Joint Session with The American Military Institute. Chairman: James Phinney Baxter, 3rd (Williams College). Ernest R. May (Harvard Univ.), Woodrow Wilson as Commander-in-Chief in World War I. William R. Emerson (Yale Univ.), Franklin D. Roosevelt as Commander-in-Chief in World War II. Comment by Maurice Matloff (Dept. of the Army) and Walter Millis (The Fund for the Republic).

INTELLECTUAL AND SOCIAL FORCES DURING THE REFORMATION ERA. Joint Session with The American Society for Reformation Research. Chairman: Hans Baron (The Newberry Library). Ernest G. Schwiebert (U.S. Air Force), New Groups and Ideas at the University of Wittenberg. Robert M. Kingdon (State Univ. of Iowa), The Political Resistance of the Calvinists in France and The Netherlands. Comment by E. Harris Harbison (Princeton Univ.) and Leo F. Solt (Indiana Univ.).

SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE ON SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN STUDIES. Chairman: Michael Karpovich (Harvard Univ.). Harold H. Fisher (San Francisco State College), Growing Pains of Slavic and East European Area Training.

SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY. Chairman: Walter V. Scholes (Univ. of Missouri). Stanley R. Ross (Univ. of Nevada), Dwight W. Morrow and the Mexican Revolution.

WEST AND EAST AT MID-CENTURY. Chairman: Herbert Feis (Institute for Advanced Study). Paul G. Hoffman (Committee for Free Europe; The Asia Foundation), Some Shifting Patterns of Ideology and Status.

SOCIAL HISTORY AND THE HISTORY OF THE ARTS. Chairman: Sidney Painter (Johns Hopkins Univ.). Harry H. Hilberry (Syracuse Univ.), Cluniac Architecture and Monastic Power. Palmer A. Throop (Univ. of Michigan), The Status of the Poet in the Middle Ages. Comment by Irving W. Raymond (Queens College).

STUART ENGLAND. Chairman: Robert L. Schuyler (Dictionary of American Biography). Vernon F. Snow (Univ. of Oregon), Essex and the Opposition to the Early Stuarts. Corinne Comstock Weston (Univ. of Houston), Charles I and the Theory of Mixed Monarchy during the English Civil War. Comment by Harold Hulme (New York Univ.).

THE HISTORIAN AND THE BUSINESSMAN. Chairman: Allan Nevins (Columbia Univ.). Ralph W. Hidy (Harvard Univ.), Lessons Learned in Writing the History of an Industrial Giant. Theodore F. Marburg (Marquette Univ.), Problems in Writing the History of a Small Business. Comment by William Miller (Ridgefield, Connecticut).

MEN, TRANSPORTATION, AND THE CIVIL WAR. Joint Session with The Lexington Group. Chairman: George Rogers Taylor (Amherst College). Gene D. Lewis (Southern Illinois Univ.), Charles Ellet, Jr. --Civil Engineer Extraordinary. George G. Schottenhamel (Nebraska State Teachers College, Peru), Victory Rode the Rails--Or Did It? Lewis B. Parsons and Union Transportation. Comment by Robert S. Henry (Association of American Railroads).

THE COVENANT IDEA. Joint Session with The American Society of Church History. Chairman: James H. Nichols (Univ. of Chicago). Sidney A. Burrell (Columbia Univ.), The Covenant Idea as a Revolutionary Symbol: Scotland, 1596-1637. Leonard J. Trinterud (McCormack Theological Seminary), The Covenant of Nature in Puritan Thought. Comment by Winthrop S. Hudson (Colgate-Rochester Divinity School).

MEETING OF THE MEDIAEVAL ACADEMY OF AMERICA. Chairman: Joseph R. Strayer (Princeton Univ.). Schafer Williams (South Shaftsbury, Vermont), Mabillon and Our Palaeographical Discipline.

MEETING OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION. Chairman: William T. Hutchinson (Univ. of Chicago). Bert James Loewenberg (Sarah Lawrence College), Darwin, Darwinism, and History.

DEPRESSION, WAR, AND THE POLITICAL PROCESS, 1929-1945. Joint Session with The Conference on Latin American History. Chairman: Clifton B. Kroeser (Occidental College). Thomas F. McGann (Harvard Univ.), Argentina. Rollo Poppino (Dept. of State), Brazil. Comment by Charles C. Cumberland (Michigan State Univ.).

THE TEACHING OF ASIAN HISTORY AT THE COLLEGE LEVEL. Joint Session with The Conference on Asiatic History. Chairman: Eugene P. Boardman (Univ. of Wisconsin). Woodbridge Bingham (Univ. of California, Berkeley), An Integrated Approach in an All-Asia Survey Course. John K. Fairbank (Harvard Univ.), An Interdisciplinary Course at the Undergraduate Level (The Philosophy and Practice of Social Sciences 111, Harvard College). Comment by Meribeth E. Cameron (Mount Holyoke College).

THE HISTORIAN AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC. Chairman: Clarence H. Faust (Fund for the Advancement of Education). Alfred A. Knopf (New York), Publishing Historical Books. Louis B. Wright (Folger Shakespeare Library), Editing the Historical Magazine. Donald N. Bigelow (Brandeis Univ.), Teaching History by Television.

WILSON, LENIN, AND THE LIBERATION OF EAST-EUROPE. Chairman: Philip E. Moseley (Council on Foreign Relations). Victor S. Mamatey (Florida State Univ.), Czechoslovakia. Ivo J. Lederer (Yale Univ.), Yugoslavia. Luis L. Gerson (Univ. of Connecticut), Poland. Comment by Arno J. Mayer (Brandeis Univ.).

THE MERCHANT CLASS AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION ERA. Chairman: Leo Gershey (New York Univ.). Matrice F. Hyslop (Hunter College), Merchants and the *Cahiers de 1789*. Jacques Godechot (Univ. of Toulouse), Merchants Outside of France. Comment by George Taylor (Univ. of North Carolina).

POLITICS AND SOCIETY IN THE EARLY REPUBLIC. Chairman: Ralph H. Gabriel (Yale Univ.). Noble E. Cunningham, Jr. (Univ. of Richmond), Political Leadership in the Party Process, 1789-1801. Richard P. McCormick (Rutgers Univ.), Aspects of Jacksonian Politics. Comment by Charles G. Sellers, Jr. (Princeton Univ.).

CLASS AND SECTIONAL INTERESTS IN ITALIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. Joint Session with the Istituto per la Storia del Risorgimento (American Division). Chairman: H. Stuart Hughes (Harvard Univ.). Shepard B.ough (Columbia Univ.), Economic Change in North and South Italy since Unification. Manlio Rossi Doria (Univ. of Naples), The Evolution of the Land Tenure System in Southern Italy and Class Alignments. Comment by Mario Inaudi (Cornell Univ.).

CREATIVITY IN AMERICAN SCIENCE. Joint Session with The History of Science Society. Chairman: Eric F. Oldman (Princeton Univ.). Donald H. Fleming (Brown Univ.), An Historian's View. I. I. Rabi (Columbia Univ.), Physicist's View.

SEGREGATION AND AMERICAN EDUCATION. Joint Session with The History of Education Society. Chairman: Freeman Butts (Columbia Univ.). John Hope Franklin (Brooklyn College), Jim Crow Goes to School: The Genesis of Legal Segregation in Southern Schools. Alfred H. Kelly (Wayne State Univ.), Congress, the Court, and the School: The Rise of a Constitutional Myth. Comment by Dewey W. Grantham, Jr. (Vanderbilt Univ.).

SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE ON ASIATIC HISTORY. Chairman: John F. Cady (Ohio Univ.). Owen Lattimore (Johns Hopkins Univ.), Status and Politics in Inner Asia.

SESSION OF THE MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY SECTION. Chairman: Bernadotte Schmitt (Alexandria, Virginia). Gordon Wright (Stanford Univ.), Vichy Revisited.

THE UNITED STATES AND LATIN AMERICA. Chairman: J. Fred Rippy (Univ. of Chicago). Bryce Wood (Social Science Research Council), The Good Neighbor Policy. Comment by Julius W. Pratt (Univ. of Buffalo) and Robert N. Burr (Univ. of California, Los Angeles).

INDIVIDUALISM AND ANTI-INTELLECTUALISM IN AMERICAN THOUGHT. Chairman: Merle E. Curti (Univ. of Wisconsin). John William Ward (Princeton Univ.), Two Views of American Individualism. Richard Hofstadter (Columbia Univ.), Aspects of American Anti-Intellectualism. Comment by Norman Holmes Pearson (Yale Univ.).

PEASANTRY AND POLITICS IN GERMANY. Chairman: George N. Shuster (Hunter College). Theodore Hamerow (Univ. of Illinois), The Peasantry in Revolution and Counter-Revolution, 1848-1858. Werner T. Angress (Univ. of California, Berkeley), The Peasantry in the Birth and Death of the Weimar Republic. Comment by Alexander Gerschenkron (Harvard Univ.).

SIR JOHN FORTESCUE AND GOOD GOVERNANCE IN FIFTEENTH-CENTURY ENGLAND. Joint Session with The Conference on British Studies. Chairman: Wallace Notestein (Yale Univ.). Arthur B. Ferguson (Duke Univ.), Fortescue and the Growth of Political Consciousness. Margaret Hastings (Rutgers Univ.), Fortescue and the Realities of English Law. Comment by Samuel E. Thorne (Harvard Univ.).

THE ROOTS OF AMERICAN NATIVISM. Joint Session with The American Catholic Historical Association. Chairman: John Tracy Ellis (Catholic Univ. of America). Colman J. Barry (St. John's Univ., Minnesota), Some Roots of American Nativism. John Higham (Rutgers Univ.), Another Look at Nativism. Comment by Gilbert A. Cahill (Harpur College).

AMERICAN RACE RELATIONS. Joint Session with The Southern Historical Association. Chairman: Walter B. Posey (Agnes Scott College and Emory Univ.). Mary E. Young (Ohio State Univ.), Southern Indian Removal: The "Civilized Tribes" and Jacksonian Justice. Richard Barolph (Univ. of North Carolina), Social Origins of Distinguished Negroes. Comment by Bernard Mayo (Univ. of Virginia).

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS. William L. Langer (Harvard Univ.; President, American Historical Association), The Next Assignment.

THE RENAISSANCE ARTIST AND HUMANIST IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE. Chairman: Felix Gilbert (Bryn Mawr College). Richard M. Douglas (Amherst College), The Humanist: Sadolet and His Friends. Horst W. Janson (New York Univ.), The Artist: The Public Monument in the Early Renaissance. Comment by Charles Trinkaus (Sarah Lawrence College).

ALEXANDER HAMILTON AFTER TWO CENTURIES. Chairman: Carl Bridenbaugh (Univ. of California, Berkeley). Cecilia M. Kenyon (Smith College), Hamilton, Rousseau of the Right. Gerald Stourzh (American Foundation for Political Education), Hamilton: The Theory of Empire Building. Comment by Harold C. Syrett (Columbia Univ.) and Broadus Mitchell (Rutgers Univ.).

THE NATIONAL INTEREST AND AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY. Chairman: Dexter Perkins (Cornell Univ.). Hans J. Morgenthau (Univ. of Chicago), In Defense of the National Interest. Comment by Richard W. Leopold (Northwestern Univ.) and Robert H. Ferrell (Indiana Univ.).

SPANISH ABSOLUTISM--OLD AND NEW. Chairman: Charles H. Van Duzer (Queens College). Richard Herr (Yale Univ.), Enlightened Despotism under Charles III (1759-1788). Rhea Marsh Smith (Rollins College), Contemporary Absolutism. Comment by Charles E. Nowell (Univ. of Illinois).

BYZANTIUM AND ISLAM: THE SOCIAL BASIS OF EXPANSION. Chairman: Marshall W. Baldwin (New York Univ.). Speros Vryonis, Jr. (Harvard Univ.), Byzantine Society in the Eleventh Century: Expansion and Decline. Andrew S. Ehrenkreutz (Univ. of Michigan), Expansion in Asia Minor and the "Foreign" Policy of the Great Seljūqs. Comment by Peter Charanis (Rutgers Univ.).

CHANGES IN CENTRAL EUROPE'S RULING ELITES. Chairman: Gordon A. Craig (Princeton Univ.). Hans Rosenberg (Brooklyn College), Nineteenth-Century Germany. Robert A. Kann (Rutgers Univ.), Nineteenth-Century Austria-Hungary. Comment by Karl W. Deutsch (Massachusetts Institute of Technology).

SESSION WITH THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARCHIVISTS. Chairman: Lester J. Cappon (Institute of Early American History and Culture). J. Harold Easterby (South Carolina Archives Dept.), The Colonial Records of South Carolina: An Adventure in Editing and Publishing State Archives.

THE HISTORIAN AND THE RESEARCH FOUNDATIONS. Chairman: Waldo Gifford (Director Emeritus, American Council of Learned Societies). James F. Mathias (Guggenheim Foundation), The Foundation and the Historian. Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. (Harvard Univ.), The Historian and the Foundation.

CLASS, CASTE, AND POWER IN SOUTHERN AFRICA. Chairman: Harry R. Rudin (Yale Univ.), John S. Galbraith (Univ. of California, Los Angeles), South African Racial Policies. Vernon McKay (Johns Hopkins Univ.), Racial Policies in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Comment by Colin Lowell (Univ. of Southern California) and Carl G. Rosberg, Jr. (Boston Univ.).

THE ROMAN EMPIRE IN DECLINE. Chairman: M. L. W. Laistner (Cornell Univ.). C. A. Robinson, Jr. (Brown Univ.), The Contribution of the Upper Classes to Rome's Decline. Solomon Katz (Univ. of Washington), The Lower Classes and Decline. Comment by Mason Hammond (Harvard Univ.).

LOCAL HISTORY: CONTRIBUTIONS AND TECHNIQUES. Joint Session with The Agricultural History Society. Chairman: Clifford L. Lord (Wisconsin Historical Society). Benjamin W. Labaree (Essex Institute), Newburyport, Massachusetts. Edward M. Riley (Colonial Williamsburg), Williamsburg, Virginia. Comment by Bayard Still (New York Univ.).

EUROPEAN VIEWS OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE. Joint Session with The Agricultural History Society. Chairman: Walter H. Ebling (Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, Wisconsin). David J. Brandenburg (American Univ.). A French Aristocrat Looks at American Farming: La Rocheoucauld-Liancourt's *Voyage dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique* (1795, 1796, 1797). Hubert G. Schmidt (Rutgers Univ.), Some Post-Revolutionary Views of American Agriculture in the English Midlands. Comment by Jerome Blum (Princeton Univ.).

THE EFFECTS OF MIGRATION ON AMERICAN HISTORY: A CRITIQUE OF THE TURNER THESIS. Joint Session with The American Studies Association. Chairman: Roy F. Nichols (Univ. of Pennsylvania). Everett S. Lee (Univ. of Pennsylvania), A Sociological Examination of the Turner Thesis. Eric L. McKittrick (Univ. of Chicago), Institutions in Motion. Comment by Ray A. Billington (Northwestern Univ.).

MEETING OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The fiftieth annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association (c/o John A. Schutz, Secretary, Whittier College, Whittier, California) was held in San Francisco, California, 26 to 28 December 1957. A complete list of the lectures delivered is given below.

PSYCHOLOGY AND HISTORY. Chairman: Ralph W. Tyler (Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences). David S. Landes (Columbia Univ.), Religion and Capitalism: Catholic and Protestant Enterprise in Nineteenth Century France. Comment by Guy E. Swanson (Univ. of Michigan), Ernest Hilgard (Stanford Univ.) and Crane Brinton (Harvard Univ.).

ALEXANDER HAMILTON BICENTENNIAL. Chairman: W. R. Steckel (Univ. of Wyoming). E. P. Panagopoulos (San Jose State College), The Philosophic Method of Alexander Hamilton. Adrienne Koch (Univ. of California, Berkeley), Hamilton's View of Power. Comment by Page Smith (Univ. of California, Los Angeles) and Douglass Adair (Claremont Graduate School).

RUSSIAN HISTORY. Chairman: Nicholas V. Riasanovsky (Univ. of California, Berkeley). Alexander Lipski (Michigan State Univ.), Russia's Westernization under Empress Anne, 1730-40. Basil Dmytryshyn (Portland State College),

The 1767 Nakaz of Catherine II: Its Economic Content. Comment by Heinz E. Ellersiek (California Institute of Technology) and C. B. O'Brien (Univ. of California, Davis).

AMERICAN WEST. Chairman: L. H. Creer (Univ. of Utah). John E. Baur (Univ. of California, Los Angeles), Westward to Gilead: Health Seeking in the Trans-Mississippi Westward Movement, 1830-1900. Earl Pomeroy (Univ. of Oregon), Frontiers of Discovery in the American West. Comment by Werner H. Marti (California State Polytechnic Institute) and Dorothy D. Johansen (Reed College).

LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY. Chairman: Louis C. De Armond (Los Angeles State College). Robert Wayne Smith (Oregon State College), Brazil in a Dynamic Decade: the 1860's. Charles A. Gauld (Stanford Univ.), Percival Farquhar's Amazon Basin Projects, 1906-1914. Comment by Theodore Nichols (Long Beach State College) and Robert C. Eids (Los Angeles State College).

DEPRESSION POLITICS AND IDEOLOGY. Chairman: Colin B. Goodykoontz (Univ. of Colorado). Charles E. Larsen (Mills College), The EPIC Campaign of 1934. Clarence F. McIntosh (Chico State College), National Democratic Party Leaders and the EPIC Movement, 1933-1936. Comment by Gerald E. Wheeler (San Jose State College) and George H. Knoles (Stanford Univ.).

Fritz Stern (Columbia Univ.), Germany's Return to the West: Reflections on the Dualities of German History.

THE POLICE STATE. Chairman: F. H. Soward (Univ. of British Columbia). Howard C. Payne (State College of Washington), Police and Press in the Establishment of Louis Napoleon's Dictatorship, 1851-52. Robert M. Slusser (Stanford Univ.), Party and Police in Soviet Russia, an Historical Analysis. Comment by Frederick J. Cox (Portland State College) and Merrill Spalding (Stanford Univ.).

BICENTENNIAL COMMEMORATION OF JONATHAN EDWARDS. Chairman: Alfred F. Frankenstein, George Hedy (Mills College), Jonathan Edwards and the Angry God. Larzer Ziff (Univ. of California, Berkeley), Jonathan Edwards and the American Writer. Andrew Roile (Occidental College), Jonathan Edwards: An Historical Appreciation.

ARCHIVAL RESOURCES AND POLICIES. Chairman: John E. Pomfret (Huntington Library). W. N. Davis, Jr. (California State Archives), A General View of the Holdings of the California State Archives. John E. Caswell, Archives for Tomorrow's Historians. Comments by David C. Dunaway (Oregon State Archivist) and Julia H. Macleod (Bancroft Library).

AGRICULTURAL HISTORY. Chairman: James H. Shideler (Univ. of California, Davis). Henry E. Erdman, The Development and Significance of California Cooperatives. Grace Larsen, A Progressive in Agriculture: Harris Weinstock. Comment by Reynold Wik (Mills College) and Gladys Waldron (San Jose State College).

LEGAL HISTORY. Chairman: Ralph N. Kleps. Lawrence A. Harper (Univ. of California, Berkeley), Modern Techniques in Science, Law, and History. Comment by Glenn S. Dumke (San Francisco State College) and Francis J. Carr.

Max Savelle (President, Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association), Historian's Progress or, The Quest for Sancta Sophia.

TWENTIETH CENTURY GERMANY. Chairman: Raymond Sontag (Univ. of California, Berkeley). Henry M. Adams (Univ. of California, Santa Barbara), Franz von Papen; Rebel Conservative. William O. Shanahan (Univ. of Notre Dame), Friedrich Naumann: A German Liberal's View of Foreign Affairs. Comment by Henry F. McCreery and Henry Cord Meyer (Pomona College).

DIPLOMATIC HISTORY. Chairman: Richard W. Alstyne (Univ. of Southern California). Donald E. Miller (Univ. of Southern California), Thirteenth Century Diplomatic Representatives: Nunci and Procurators. new Lossky (Univ. of California, Los Angeles), Some Assumptions of Louis XIV's Diplomacy in the 17th C. Comment by John E. Rodes (Occidental College) Francis J. Bowman (Univ. of Southern California).

TRANSPORTATION HISTORY. Chairman: Russell Elliott (Univ. of Nevada). Robert C. Athearn (Univ. of Colorado), Utah and the Coming of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. Leonard J. Arrington (Utah State Univ.), Union Pacific Railroad and the Development of the Great Basin. Comment by William S. Grever (Univ. of Colorado) and John H. Kemble (Pomona College).

BRITISH HISTORY. Chairman: Benjamin Sacks (Univ. of New Mexico). Ronald Sires (Whitman College), Liberal Government and the "Land Monopoly," 1906 St. Giovanni Costigan (Univ. of Washington), The Stories of Sir Roger Casement. Comment by Francis Herrick (Mills College) and Richard H. Wilde (Long Beach State College).

PROGRESSIVISM AND CONSERVATION. Chairman: George Mowry (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). Lawrence Rakestraw (Michigan College of Mining and Technology), "Light-burning" in Oregon and California: A Comparative Study in Regional Forest Administration. Elmo L. Richardson (Univ. of Kansas), Conservation: The Western Progressives' Dilemma, 1910-1912. Comment by Elwood Under, Harold Hyman (Univ. of California, Los Angeles) Edgar A. Hornig (San Jose State College).

Marcus Cunliffe (Univ. of Manchester), Middle Class Democracy in Early Republican America.

POLITICAL INTEGRATION AND DISINTEGRATION: METHODS IN INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH. Chairman: W. Stull Holt (Univ. of Washington). Richard Van Doren (American Univ.), The Princeton Project in Interdisciplinary Research. Raymond E. Lindgren (Occidental College), A Historian's Education in Multi-Perspective Research. Comment by C. Easton Rothwell (Stanford Univ.) Arthur F. Wright (Stanford Univ.).

FRENCH HISTORY. Chairman: Franklin C. Palm (Univ. of California, Berkeley). Richard N. Schwab (Univ. of California, Davis), The Chevalier de Jaucourt and the History of Diderot's Encyclopédie. Charles A. Guin (Univ. of Idaho), The Revolutionary Ministries of Jean-Marie Roland. Comment by Vincent W. Beach (Univ. of Colorado) and Scott Lytle (Univ. of Washington).

JAPANESE HISTORY. Chairman: Claude Buss (Stanford Univ.). Shao Chi Yuan (George Peppardine College), Diplomatic Representation of the United States in Japan during the Allied Occupation. Donald R. Campbell (Univ. of San Francisco), Prince Konoye and the Atcheson Outline. Comment by Robert A. Wilson (Univ. of California, Los Angeles) and Marius Jansen (Univ. of Washington).

TWENTIETH CENTURY UNITED STATES. Chairman: Henry F. May (Univ. of California, Berkeley). Royce D. Blamier (College of the Sequoias), Democratic Party Politics in the Republican Party's California, 1918-1932. James J. Hamm (Univ. of Santa Clara), Liberals and Conservatives during the Depression, 1929-1933. Comment by James Ragland (Long Beach State College) and Otis Gause (Stanford University).

PUBLISHERS SYMPOSIUM: What Should Historians Do Before They Write a Book? Chairman: Leslie Elliott (Harpers and Brothers). Discussants: Howard Chandler (Dryden Press), Kenneth L. Culver (D. C. Heath and Co.) and J. Christopher Herold (Stanford Univ. Press).

CONGRESS OF HISTORIANS OF NORTHERN COUNTRIES

The fifth Congress of the Historians of Northern Countries was held at Århus University, Århus, Denmark, from 7 to 9 August 1957. The opening address, entitled "Our Duties," was delivered by Halvdan Koht (Lysaker, Norway). A list of the papers in the field of modern history is given below.

Karl E. Birnbaum (Viggbyholm, Sweden), The Goals of German Diplomacy in the First Years of World War I (1914-15). Yrjö Blomstedt (Helsinki), Judicial Competence in Finland in the late 17th Century. C. O. Bøggild-Andersen (Århus), Christian II and Povl Helgesen. Poul Enemark (Århus), The Economic Background of the Foreign Policy of the First Kings of the House of Oldenburg. Aimo Halila (Helsinki), Problems Concerning the Structure of Local Self-Government in the Village Communities in Finland in the 18th Century. Ingrid Hammerström (Uppsala), European and Swedish Price Tendencies, 1500-1550. Sverre Hartmann (Oslo), The Notices to the Scandinavian Legations up to 9 April 1940. Eina Jutikkala (Helsinki), On the Possibilities and Methods of Counting the Population in Finland in the 17th Century. Mikko Juva (Åbo, Finland), Scandinavian Influences on Political Life in Finland. Olof Jägerskiöld (Stockholm), The Main Trends in Swedish Foreign Policy, 1721-1809. Harald Jørgensen (Copenhagen), The Revival of the North Schleswig Question in the Autumn of 1918. Steinar Kjærheim (Oslo), Norwegian Timber Export in the 18th Century. Customs Accounts and Private Accounts. Einar Eriksen Kleppe (Oslo), Danish and English Models for Norwegian Monetary Policy in the first Years of the Norwegian Bank. Folke Lindberg (Stockholm), The Russian Danger in Swedish Opinion from 1850 to World War I. Axel Linvald (Copenhagen), Christian Frederick's Journey to Trondheim and the first Eidsvold Assembly. Absolute Monarchy or Democracy. Knut Mykland (Bergen), Christian Frederick and the Bank Assembly in Christiania in 1813. Sture Waller (Lund), Bismarck and the Schleswig-Holstein Question in the Autumn of 1863.

A general debate was also held on the theme "The Hanseatic League and the Scandinavian Countries." The discussion was based on the report Det nordiske syn på forbindelsen mellom Hansestaederne og Norden (Århus, 1957), written by Aksel E. Christensen (Copenhagen), Vilho Niitemaa (Åbo), Bjørn Thorsteinsson (Reykjavík), Grethe Authén Blom (Oslo) and Erik Lönnroth (Göteborg).

A report of the Congress, containing summaries of the papers can be ordered from: Jysk Selskab for Historie, Sprog og Litteratur, Erhvervsarkivet, Carl Blochsgade, Århus, Denmark. The next Congress of Historians of the Northern Countries will be held in Lund, Sweden, in 1961.

MEETING OF THE CANADIAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Canadian Historical Association (Public Archives, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada) was held in Ottawa from 12 to 15 June 1957. A complete list of the papers presented is given below.

ARCHIVES SECTION. Harvey Mitchell (Archivist, St. Johns, Newfoundland), Establishing an Archives Institution: The Experience in Newfoundland. J. D. Herbert (Glenbow Foundation, Calgary). Collecting Records under Private Auspices: The Program of the Glenbow Foundation.

LOCAL HISTORY. Joint Session with The Historical Society of Ottawa. E. C. Guillet (Toronto). The Sources of Local History, with Special Reference to The Valley of the Trent.

HISTORIOGRAPHY. G. S. Couze (Carleton Univ.), Monarchism and Historicism in the Thought of Charles Maurras.

CANADIAN HISTORY. W. R. Graham (Univ. of Saskatchewan), Meighen and the Montreal Tycoons. K. W. McNaught (United College), Woodsworth, King, and Foreign Policy, 1936-9. Bernard K. Ostry (London School of Economics and Political Science), The Politics of Industrial Peace: Conservative and Liberal Party Attitudes Affecting Labour, 1870-1920-An Attempt at Re-examination. J.-N. Rouleau (Collège Militaire Royal de Saint-Jean), Problèmes de stratégie et d'économie de la rivière Richelieu, 1609-1812.

EUROPEAN HISTORY. J. C. Cairns (Univ. of Toronto), The Fall of France, 1940: Thought on a National Defeat. W. K. Ferguson (Univ. of Western Ontario), The Revival of Classical Antiquity or the First Century of Humanism: A Reappraisal.

Joint session with the Humanities Association of Canada. Gregory Vlastos (Princeton Univ.), The Paradox of Socrates.

Joint session with the Canadian Political Science Association. D. G. Creighton (Univ. of Toronto), Presidential Address.

FRANCO-POLISH SEMINAR ON ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRESS

A Franco-Polish Seminar on Economic and Social Progress was held at the Sorbonne, Paris, 1-20 October 1956, under the auspices of UNESCO (19 Avenue Kléber, Paris 16). The first week (under the chairmanship of Fernand Braudel, Collège de France) was devoted to discussion of questions of history, the second to economics, and the third to sociology. A list of the papers on historical topics is given below.

Aleksander Gieysztor (Univ. of Warsaw), Diverse Conceptions of History. Pierre Vilar (Ecole pratique des Hautes Etudes), The Present State of Research in Social and Economic History. Witold Kula (Univ. of Warsaw), The Contribution of the Statistical Method to Economic History. Charles Morazé (Ecole pratique des Hautes Etudes), Peaceful Coexistence. R. Milliband (London School of Economics and Political Science), The Rhythm of Progress. Evolution or Revolution. N. Assodobraj Kula (Univ. of Warsaw), The Social Conditions of the Formation of Theories of Evolution and Progress. Konstanzy Grzybowski (Univ. of Cracow), The Evolution of Philosophical Concepts Relating to Human Progress.

An analysis of the discussions and an evaluation of the results of the Seminar is contained in UNESCO Mission Reports 5, *Le Stage d'Etudes Franco-Polonais sur le Progrès Economique et Social* (Paris, 1958), by Jean Meynard. [From UNESCO Mission Reports 5]

MEETING OF THE EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION FOR AMERICAN STUDIES

The second meeting of the European Association for American Studies (c/o Secretary, Robert O. Mead, Fondation des Etats-Unis, 15 Boulevard Jourdan, Paris 14e) was held in Paris, 3-6 September 1957. A complete list of the papers delivered is given below.

EMIGRATION-IMMIGRATION. Chairman: Aldo de Maddalena (Luigi Bocconi Univ., Milan). Frank Thistlethwaite (Cambridge Univ.), The Migrant Technician in the Atlantic Economy. Arthur Bestor (Univ. of Illinois), The Transit of Communitarian Socialism to America. Gunnar Westin (Univ. of Uppsala), Emigration and Church Life. Comment by Riccardo Bauer (President, Società Umanitaria, Milan), Magne Skodvin (State College for Teachers, Trondheim, Norway) and E. R. R. Green (Univ. of Manchester).

J. B. Duroselle (Univ. of Paris), The American National Personality.

THE BUSINESSMAN IN AMERICA AND EUROPE. Chairman: D. R. Wightman (Univ. of Birmingham). Edgar Salin (Univ. of Basel), Sociological Remarks on the Difference and Change of Types. Louis Landre (Univ. of Paris), The American Businessman as seen by a Group of Writers in the Twenties. Comment by Ludwig Beutin (Univ. of Cologne). Jeannette P. Nichols (Univ. of Pennsylvania) and S. Gorley Putt (The Commonwealth Fund, London).

Sigmund Skard (Univ. of Oslo), Past, Present, and Future of American Studies.

THE FRONTIER--AN AMERICAN PHENOMENON? Chairman: Sven Hemmingsen (Univ. of Copenhagen). Roy F. Nichols (Univ. of Pennsylvania), The Present State of American Research on the Frontier Problem. Dietrich Gerhard (Univ. of Cologne), The American Frontier in Comparative View. Comment by A. N. J. den Hollander (Univ. of Amsterdam), Johann Mokre (Univ. of Graz) and George Shepperson (Univ. of Edinburgh).

The work of the conference was reviewed by Helmut Kuhn (Univ. of Munich) and Urs Schwarz (Neue Zürcher Zeitung).

SYMPOSIUM ON AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC HISTORY

A Symposium, entitled "Some Ideas, Areas and Factors in 20th Century American Diplomatic History," was held at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, 20-30 August 1957. The purpose of the Symposium was "to provide an opportunity for the interchange of ideas and materials" rather than "to secure a consensus in support of or in opposition to possible programs of action." A volume containing all the papers delivered (a list of which follows) is to be published shortly.

Louis M. Sears (Purdue Univ.), Historical Revisionism Following the Two World Wars. William L. Neumann (Goucher College), Determinism, Destiny and Myth in the American Image of Asia. David N. Rowe (Yale Univ.), American Diplomacy and Asian Nationalism in the Twentieth Century. Richard L. Walker (Univ. of South Carolina), The Developing Role of Cultural Diplomacy in Asia. James C. Malin (Kansas Univ.), Sea, Landmass, and Air Power: Some Bearings of Cultural Technology Upon the Geography of International Relations. Fritz T. Epstein (Library of Congress, Central European Specialist), The United States and Germany. Basic Patterns of Conflict and Understanding. Eugene Davidson (Yale Univ. Press), The Nuremberg Trials and One World. Arthur Kemp (Claremont Men's College and Graduate School), Summit Conferences During World War II as Instruments of Diplomacy.

William S. Stokes (Univ. of Wisconsin), The Ideological Bases of Anti-Americanism in Latin America. Louis L. Gerson (Univ. of Connecticut), Ethnic Disunity in American Foreign Policy of the Twentieth Century. John A. DeNovo (Pennsylvania State College), American Relations with the Middle East: Some Unfinished Business. Alfred M. Lilienthal, The Balfour Declaration: Forty Years Later. Robert Ferrell (Univ. of Indiana), Woodrow Wilson and Open Diplomacy. Richard N. Current (Univ. of North Carolina), Consequences of the Kellogg Pact. Roland N. Stromberg (Univ. of Maryland), The Riddle of Collective Security.

MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR FRENCH HISTORICAL STUDIES

The fourth annual conference of the Society for French Historical Studies (c/o Secretary, David H. Pinkney, 318 Jesse Hall, Columbia, Missouri) was held in Durham and Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 31 January-1 February 1958. A list of the lectures delivered is given below.

LOUIS XIV. Chairman: William F. Church (Brown Univ.). John B. Wolf (Univ. of Minnesota), The Formation of a King. Comment by Herbert Rowan (Elmira College).

THE ENLIGHTENMENT. Chairman: Raymond Rockwood (Colgate Univ.). Arthur Wilson (Dartmouth College). Did the Political Theory of the Encyclopedists Not Fail? Leo Gershom (New York Univ.), The Idea of Progress Again.

THE FALL OF FRANCE. Chairman: Richard Milleiner (Princeton Univ.). John C. Cairns (Univ. of Toronto), The Taxis of the Marne and the Fall of France: Reality and Reality on the Road Back to 1940. Philip Banks (Trinity College, Connecticut), Maxime Weygand and the Question of French Military Leadership in 1940: Study in Civil-Military Relations. Comment by Claude Bonen, Univ. of Besançon.

RESEARCH IN THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. Chairman: John Hall Stewart (Western Reserve Univ.). Beatrix Hyslop (Hunter College), Research on the Duke of Brissac. Alfred Cobban (Univ. of London), Speculations on the Future of the History of the French Revolution.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The fifty-sixth annual meeting of the American Jewish Historical Society (3080 Broadway, New York 27, N.Y.) was held in Washington, D.C., on 15 and 16 February 1957. The papers presented at the meeting are listed below.

Abraham A. Neuman (President, Dropsie College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania), Visions and Visionaries in Jewish History. Clifford K. Shipton (Librarian, American Antiquarian Society), The Hebraic Foundation of Puritanism. Harry J. Dubester (Library of Congress), Resources on American Jewish History in the Library of Congress. Nathan Reingold (National Archives and Records Service), Sources on American Jewish History in the National Archives. Isaac Franck (American Univ.), An Hypothesis concerning American Jewish History. Mrs. Meyer Greenberg (College Park, Maryland), Isaac Pollock, Early Pioneer in Washington, D.C. Joseph Kage (Montreal), History of Jewish Immigration to Canada (1947-1957). Joshua Kohn (Trenton, New Jersey), Jacob Mordecai Carter, World Traveler, and His Comments on American Jewish Life. Dr. Joseph R. Rosenbloom (Lexington, Kentucky), Myth in the Life of Rebecca Gratz.

GETTYSBURG COLLEGE CONFERENCE ON THE CIVIL WAR

A conference on the theme "The Civil War: An Emergent New America" was held at Gettysburg College, Pennsylvania, from 17 to 19 November 1957, in celebration of the 125th anniversary of the founding of the College. A list of the lectures delivered is given below.

Allan Nevins (Columbia Univ.), The Transition from an Unorganized to an Organized Nation. John Kenneth Galbraith (Harvard Univ.), The Impact of War on the American Economy. Daniel Aaron (Smith College), The Civil War and American Literature. Roy F. Nichols (Univ. of Pennsylvania), Political Behavior in the Civil War. David Donald (Columbia Univ.), Northern and Southern Thought. C. Vann Woodward (Johns Hopkins Univ.), Changes in the South. A panel discussion, summarizing the conference, was held under the chairmanship of Allan Nevins (Columbia Univ.). Members of the panel were Bruce Catton (Editor, *American Heritage*), Clyde G. Walton (Editor, *Civil War History*), and the lecturers.

MEETING OF CZECHOSLOVAK-GERMAN HISTORICAL COMMISSION

At the fifth regular meeting of the Czechoslovak-German Commission of Historians, held in Bratislava from 17 to 20 June 1957, some important decisions were made, affecting the collaboration between the historians of Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic. It was agreed to co-ordinate more closely the work of the historical institutes of the Czechoslovak and Slovak academies with that of the corresponding institute in the German Democratic Republic. A joint review dealing with the Czechoslovak-German historical relationship is to be published and it is expected that the German language edition will appear in 1958.

[F. Wagner, from *Historický Časopis* 1957 5(4): 567]

SLOVAK HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The constituent assembly of the Slovak Historical Association was held on 22 June 1957. This Society intends to organize and foster research and other professional historical work in order to promote socialism and to propagate the Marxist concept of history. Karol Golan, a long time veteran scholar in the field of Slovak history, was elected president. On 26 June 1957, the Czechoslovak Historical Association, of which the Slovak Historical Association has become a part, was founded in Prague, and is now the chief national organization for all Czech and Slovak historians.

[F. Wagner, from *Historický Časopis* 1957 5(4): 569]

WORLD LIST OF HISTORICAL PERIODICALS

[Continued from Volume 3, page 277]

Information on periodicals is summarized according to the following pattern:

(1) Title [Translation].	(6) Publisher or sponsoring institution.
(2) Sub-title [Translation].	(7) Editor or editorial board.
(3) Frequency of publication.	(8) Description of contents.
(4) Volume number of a recent issue (usually the most recent available).	(9) Remarks (summaries in languages other than that of publication, indices, and other relevant information).
(5) Date first published.	

Finland

Prepared with the assistance of Nils Berndtson, M.A., Librarian of the
Institutum Historicophilologicum Universitatis Helsingiensis, Helsinki

Finskt Museum [Finnish Museum]. Annual (1957: Vol. 64). First pub. in 1894. Pub. by Suomen Muinaismuistoyhdistys (Finska Fornminnesföreningen) [Archeological Society of Finland], Helsinki, Kansallismuseo. Editor: C. F. Meinander. Contents: Articles on all periods of archeology, ethnography and cultural history with emphasis on Finland; book reviews. Articles in Swedish and German. Summaries in German. Volume table of contents. See also Suomen Museo.

Genos. Suomen Sukututkimusseuran Aikakauskirja. Tidskrift utgiven av Genealogiska Samfundet i Finland [Review of the Genealogical Society of Finland]. Quarterly (1957: Vol. 28). First pub. in 1930. Pub. by Suomen Sukututkimusseura, Helsinki, Säätytalo, Snellmaninkatu 9-11. Editors: Yrjö Blomstedt and Kari Bergholm. Contents: Articles on Finnish genealogy and on the theory of genealogy; book reviews; notes and news; reports of discoveries and on the activity of the Society. Articles in Finnish or Swedish. Summaries in German of articles on the theory of genealogy. Annual table of contents.

Historiallinen Aikakauskirja [Historical Review]. Quarterly (1957: Vol. 55). First pub. in 1903. Pub. by Suomen Historiallinen Seura [Finnish Historical Society], Helsinki, Säätytalo, Snellmaninkatu 9-11. Editors: Jalmari Jaakkola and Mauno Jokipii, Helsinki, Lauttasaari, Gyldenintie 8 A 1. Contents: Articles on the ancient and modern history of Europe with emphasis on Finland, on the philosophy of history, and on problems of research; review articles; bibliographies; news and notes on persons and institutions and on new publications in the field of history. Articles in Finnish. Summaries in German or English. Annual table of contents.

Historiallinen Arkisto [Historical Archives]. Appears at irregular intervals (1957: Vol. 55). First pub. in 1866. Pub. by Suomen Historiallinen Seura [Finnish Historical Society], Helsinki, Säätytalo, Snellmaninkatu 9-11. Editor: Veikko Kerkkonen. Contents: Articles on the medieval and modern history of Finland; reports of the proceedings of the Finnish Historical Society. Articles in Finnish and occasionally in Swedish. Summaries in German.

Historiska och Litteraturhistoriska Studier [Studies on History and Literary History]. Annual (1956: Vol. 31/32). First pub. in 1925. Pub. by Svenska Litteratursällskapet i Finland, Helsinki, Säätytalo, Snellmaninkatu 9-11. Editor: Sven-Erik Åström, Helsinki, Havisgatan 7 A. Contents: Articles on the history and literary history of Finland, and on the general history of ideas. Articles in Swedish. Volume table of contents.

Historisk Tidskrift för Finland [Historical Review for Finland]. Quarterly (1957: Vol. 42). First pub. in 1916. Pub. by Eric Anthoni, Helsinki, Brändö, Brändövägen 6. Editor: Eric Anthoni. Contents: Articles on the medieval and modern history of Finland and on toponymy; review articles; book reviews; documents; notes and news; information on new historical publications;

necrology. Articles in Swedish. Annual table of contents.

Kansatieteellinen Arkisto [Ethnological Journal]. Appears at irregular intervals (1957: Vol. 13). First pub. in 1934. Pub. by Suomen Muinaismuistoyhdistys [Archeological Society of Finland], Helsinki, Kansallismuseo. Editors: T. I. Itkonen and Kustaa Vilkuna. Contents: Articles on ethnology with emphasis on Finland. Articles in Finnish and German. Summaries in German.

Studia Fennica. Revue de Linguistique et d'Ethnologie Finnoises. Appears at irregular intervals (1957: Vol. 7). First pub. in 1933. Pub. by Suomalais-Ugrilaisioiden Seura [Finnish Literary Society], Helsinki, Hallituskatu 1. Editors: Martti Haavio, Lauri Hakulinen and Jouko Hautala. Contents: Articles on the ethnology, linguistics and cultural history of Finland and the Baltic area; bibliography on linguistics and folklore. Articles in English, German and French. Volume table of contents.

Suomen Kirkkohistoriallisen Seuran Vuosikirja. Finska Kyrkohistoriska Samfundets Årsskrift [Yearbook of the Finnish Society of Ecclesiastical History]. Annual, appearing as a double number since 1939 (1956: Vol. 43/44). First pub. in 1912. Pub. by Suomen Kirkkohistoriallinen Seura, Helsinki, Säätytalo, Snellmaninkatu 9-11. Editor: Aaro Siijamäki, Helsinki, Meritullinkatu B 28. Contents: Articles on the ecclesiastical history of Finland; notes and news; reports of the proceedings of the Society. Articles in Finnish and occasionally in Swedish. Summaries in Swedish or German. Volume table of contents.

Suomen Muinaismuistoyhdistyksen Aikakauskirja. Finska Fornminnesföreningens Tidskrift [Journal of the Archeological Society of Finland]. Appears at irregular intervals (1957: Vol. 58). First pub. in 1874. Pub. by Suomen Muinaismuistoyhdistys, Helsinki, Kansallismuseo. Editor: Lars Pettersson. Contents: Articles on the prehistoric period and on the history of culture and art in northern Europe. Articles in Finnish, Swedish, German and English. Summaries in German or English.

Suomen Museo [Finnish Museum]. Annual (1957: Vol. 64). First pub. in 1894. Pub. by Suomen Muinaismuistoyhdistys [Archeological Society of Finland], Helsinki, Kansallismuseo. Editor: Ella Kivikoski. Contents: Articles on all periods of archeology, ethnography and cultural history, with emphasis on Finland; book reviews; bibliography on Finnish archeology; reports of the activity of the Society. Articles in Finnish and German. Summaries in German. Volume table of contents. See also Finskt Museum.

Suomen Sukututkimusseuran Vuosikirja. Genealogiska Samfundets i Finland Årsskrift [Yearbook of the Genealogical Society of Finland]. Appears three times a year (1957: Vol. 36). First pub. in 1917. Pub. by Suomen Sukututkimusseura, Helsinki, Snellmaninkatu

9-11. Editor: Armas Gräsbeck. Contents: Articles on Finnish genealogy; bibliography of genealogical literature published outside the Society; annual report of the Genealogical Society of Finland. Articles in Finnish or Swedish. Volume table of contents. Indices of persons.

Turun Historiallinen Arkisto [Historical Archives of Turku]. Appears at irregular intervals (1956: Vol. 13). First pub. in 1924. Pub. by Turun Historiallinen Yhdistys [Turun Historical Society], Turku, Turun Yliopisto. Contents: Articles primarily on the economic

and cultural history of Finland with emphasis on southwestern Finland. Articles in Finnish. Summaries in German. Volume table of contents.

A supplementary list of Finnish periodicals of lesser general interest to the historian will be published in the next number of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS.

SCOPE AND METHOD

For details regarding the scope and method of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, the attention of readers is drawn to the Introduction (p. 2 of Vol. 1) and the Abstracting Instructions (pp. VI-VIII, Index number of Vol. 2). The more important sections of the Introduction are quoted:

"Scope. HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS includes articles on political, diplomatic, economic, social, cultural and intellectual history appearing on the period 1775 - 1945 in the periodical literature (including yearbooks) the world over. For the present it will not include historical articles of limited local interest (as counties and municipalities) or those normally understood to belong to another field (such as history of music), unless these articles are of significance or of relevance to the understanding of the developments of a particular period.

"Periodicals to be included. As a bibliographical and reference publication containing non-evaluative abstracts, HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS is designed to satisfy a large variety of needs. We are consequently not limiting ourselves exclusively to scholarly journals. All periodicals currently published are to be covered. This includes both historical periodicals and the numerous 'peripheral' journals which carry occasional historical articles. ... The coverage of some weeklies and dailies is to be extended in successive numbers.

"Procedural matters. It will be evident to the user of this bibliographic service that some journals conform to the ideology of the countries in which they are published. Abstracts mirror the views of the authors of the original articles, not of the abstracters nor of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS. On occasion it has been necessary to shorten the text of abstracts or to make minor editorial changes. As it is not practicable to show the changed version to the abstracter, the ultimate responsibility for the contents of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS rests with the editor. ...

"Abstract headings are given as follows: Name of Author (Institutional affiliation or location). TITLE OF ARTICLE [Translation of title]. Title of publication. Indicated year of publication. Volume number (Issue number or running number of fascicle) : page numbers.

"The explanation of the authorship of abstracts, other than the name of the person abstracting, is as follows: 'Journal': the journal cited furnished the abstract. The name of the abstracter on the staff of that journal, or the person delegated by the journal editor, when known, is indicated in parentheses.

'Author': the author prepared the abstract."

PERIODICALS LIST

The following relevant aspects of the policy of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS are cited:

HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, Volume 4, publishes two lists of the periodicals included in its coverage:

an alphabetic list, in this number, to be supplemented in each subsequent number by a list of periodicals added to our coverage,

and

a country list, in the index number, with the annual report of the issues of the periodicals abstracted and abstract numbers in Volume 4 of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS.

HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS started abstracting articles beginning with issues (fascicles) of periodicals appearing after 1 June 1954, using the date indicated on the journal (for details see paragraph 9, Abstracting Instructions, Vol. 1, p. 132). An exception is made if an annual publication with a 1953 or earlier imprint was published in 1954 or later. Also, on journals added to our coverage in recent months, abstracting started with the first number which appeared after 1 January 1955. Any journal now being published which is to be added in the future will be abstracted retroactively to 1 January 1955. Readers are thus assured of bibliographical control of historical articles within the indicated scope of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS from that date.

A

- Academia Panameña de Historia (Panama)
- Acta Historica. Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae (Hungary)
- L'Actualité de l'Histoire (France)
- Aevum (Italy)
- Africa (Great Britain)
- Africa (Spain)
- L'Afrique et l'Asie (France)
- Agricultural History (USA)
- Agricultural History Review (Great Britain)
- Ajia Kenkyū (Japan)
- Akademiedagen (Netherlands)
- al-Abhāth (Lebanon)
- al-Adib (Lebanon)
- Al Andalus (Spain)
- al-Hilāl (Egypt)
- al-Majalla al-tarikhīyya al-misriyya (Egypt)
- al-Mashriq (Lebanon)
- Altamira. Revista del Centro de Estudios Montañeses (Spain)
- The Amateur Historian (Great Britain)
- América Española (Colombia)
- América Indígena (Mexico)
- The American Archivist (USA)
- American Documentation (USA)
- American Economic Review (USA)
- American Heritage (USA)
- The American Historical Review (USA)
- American Jewish Archives (USA)
- American Journal of International Law (USA)
- The American Neptune (USA)
- The American Political Science Review (USA)
- American Quarterly (USA)
- The American-Scandinavian Review (USA)
- American Slavic and East European Review (USA)
- Américas (USA)
- The Americas (USA)
- Anais de la Academia Portuguesa de Historia (Portugal)
- Anales de la Academia de la Historia (Cuba)
- Anales de la Asociación Española para el Progreso de las Ciencias (Spain)
- Anales de la Sociedad de Geografía e Historia de Guatemala (Guatemala)
- Anales de la Universidad Central de Venezuela (Venezuela)
- Anales de la Universidad de Chile (Chile)
- Anales del Archivo Nacional de Historia (Ecuador)
- Anales del Centro de Cultura Valenciana (Spain)
- Anales del Instituto de Estudios Gerundenses (Spain)
- Anales del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (Mexico)
- Anales. Universidad Central del Ecuador (Ecuador)
- Anaqueles (Salvador)
- Andorra (Andorra)
- Anglican Theological Review (USA)
- Angloellinikí Epitheorísi (Greece)
- AnnaLEN van het Thijgenootschap (Netherlands)
- Annales de l'Université d'Ankara (Turkey)
- Annales de l'Université de Paris (France)
- Annales du Centre Universitaire Méditerranéen (France)
- Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations (France)
- Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française (France)
- Annali della Scuola Superiore Normale di Pisa (Italy)
- Annals of Science (Great Britain)
- The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (USA)
- The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences (USA)
- L'Année Politique et Economique (France)
- Antonianum (Italy)
- Antropología e Historia de Guatemala (Guatemala)
- Anuario de Estudios Americanos (Spain)
- Anuario de Estudios Atlánticos (Spain)
- Anuario de Labores (Colombia)
- Anuario de la Academia de la Historia (Spain)
- Anzeiger der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften (Austria)
- Arbore (Spain)
- Archeion (Poland)
- Archeón Evvōsiōn Meletōn (Greece)
- Archiv des Völkerrechts (West Germany)
- Archiv für Kulturgeschichte (West Germany)
- Archiv für Österreichische Geschichte (Austria)
- Archiv Orientální (Czechoslovakia)
- Archivalische Zeitschrift (West Germany)
- Der Archivar (West Germany)
- Archives (Great Britain)
- Archives, Bibliothèques, Collections, Documentation (France)
- Archives Diplomatiques et Consulaires (Switzerland)
- Archivi (Italy)
- Archivio Storico Italiano (Italy)
- Archivium Hibernicum. Irish Historical Record (Eire)
- Archivo Hispalense (Spain)
- Archivo Histórico Nacional (Colombia)
- Archivo Ibero-American (Spain)
- Archivo Ibero-American de Historia de la Medicina y Antropología Médica (Spain)
- Archivo José Martí (Cuba)
- Archivos del Instituto de Estudios Africanos (Spain)
- Archivum (Spain)
- Archivum Franciscanum Historicum (Italy)
- Argensola (Spain)
- Argentina Austral (Argentina)
- Arhiv za Pravne i Društvene Nauke (Yugoslavia)
- Arhivist (Yugoslavia)
- Army (USA)
- Arte Español (Spain)
- Atenea (Chile)
- Athīnē (Greece)
- Atlante (Great Britain)
- Atlantic (USA)
- Atti della Accademia delle Scienze di Torino (Italy)
- Auss (Spain)
- Aussenpolitik (West Germany)
- Australian Journal of Politics and History (Australia)
- Australian Outlook (Australia)

Australian Quarterly (Australia)
Azcucio (Peru)

B

Baltic Review (USA)
Barcelona (Spain)
Beaver (Canada)
Bilona (Great Britain)
Borussian Review (West Germany)
Bugal, Past and Present (India)
Biblioteconomia (Spain)
Bijdragen en Mededeelingen Van Het Historisch Genootschap
Gevestigd te Utrecht (Netherlands)
Bijdragen voor de Geschiedenis der Nederlanden (Netherlands)
Bijdragen voor de Geschiedenis van de Provincie der Min-
derbroeders in de Nederlanden (Netherlands)
Biuletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego (Poland)
Biter far Geszichte (Poland)
The Bodleian Library Record (Great Britain)
Boletim do Instituto Histórico da Ilha Terceira (Portugal)
Boletim Paulista de Geografia (Brazil)
Boletín Bibliográfico (Peru)
Boletín Bibliográfico de Antropología Americana (Mexico)
Boletín Bibliográfico [de la Biblioteca Central del Ministerio
de Trabajo (Spain)
Boletín Bibliográfico de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito
Público (Mexico)
Boletín Bibliográfico Mexicano (Mexico)
Boletín de Estudios Asturianos (Spain)
Boletín de Estudios Económicos (Spain)
Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades (Colombia)
Boletín de Informaciones Científicas Nacionales (Ecuador)
Boletín de Informaciones y de Estudios Sociales y Económicos (Ecuador)
Boletín de la Academia Chilena de la Historia (Chile)
Boletín de la Academia de Historia del Valle del Cauca
(Colombia)
Boletín de la Academia Ibero-americana de Historia Postal
(Spain)
Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Historia (Ecuador)
Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Venezuela)
Boletín de la Asociación Española de Amigos de los Castillos
(Spain)
Boletín de la Biblioteca "Menéndez Pelayo" (Spain)
Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional (Mexico)
Boletín de la Institución Fernán González (Spain)
Boletín de la Real Academia de Córdoba de Ciencias, Bellas
Letras y Nobles Artes (Spain)
Boletín de la Real Academia de la Historia (Spain)
Boletín de la Real Academia Española (Spain)
Boletín de la Real Sociedad Vascongade de Amigos del País
(Spain)
Boletín de la Sociedad Castellonense de Cultura (Spain)
Boletín de la Sociedad Española de Historia de la Farmacia
(Spain)
Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfico de Colombia (Colombia)
Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica "Sucré" (Bolivia)
Boletín de la Sociedad Mexicana de Geografía y Estadística
(Mexico)
Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación (Dominican Re-
public)
Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación (Venezuela)
Boletín del Archivo Nacional (Cuba)
Boletín del Colegio Nacional de Doctores y Licenciados en
Ciencias Económicas y Comerciales (Spain)
Boletín del Instituto de Antropología (Colombia)
Boletín del Instituto de Estudios Asturianos (Spain)
Boletín del Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas (Argentina)
Boletín Dirección General de Archivos y Bibliotecas (Spain)
Boletín Histórial (Colombia)
Boletín Histórico (Uruguay)
Boletín Indigenista (Mexico)
Boletín, Instituto de Estudios Políticos (Argentina)
Boletín Mensual de Información (Honduras)
Bolívar (Colombia)
Bollettino dell'Istituto Storico e di Cultura dell'Arma del
Genio (Italy)
Borba (Yugoslavia)
British Columbia Historical Quarterly (Canada)
The British Survey (Great Britain)
Boletín per Shkencat Shqipërore (Albania)
Bulletin de l'Académie Royale de Belgique. Classe des Lettres

et des Sciences Morales et Politiques (Belgium)
Bulletin de l'Académie Serbe des Sciences. Section des
Sciences Sociales (Yugoslavia)
Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne (France)
Bulletin de la Société des Professeurs d'Histoire et de
Géographie de l'Enseignement Public (France)
Bulletin des Recherches Historiques (Canada)
Bulletin des Séances. Académie Royale des Sciences
Coloniales (Belgium)
Bulletin Hispanique (France)
The Bulletin of Friends Historical Association (USA)
Bulletin of the British Society for the History of Science
(Great Britain)
Bulletin [of the] Institute for the Study of the USSR (West
Germany)
Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research (Great Britain)
Bulletin of the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences (Eire)
Bulletin of the Japan Society of London (Great Britain)
Bulletin of the John Rylands Library Manchester (Great
Britain)
Bulletin of the Muslim and Druze Division (Israel)
Bulletin of the Railway and Locomotive Historical Society
(USA)
Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies (Great
Britain)
Bunka (Japan)
The Business History Review (USA)
Butlletí de la Societat Catalana d'Estudis Històrics (Spain)
Byelaruski Zbornik (West Germany)

C

Cahiers d'Histoire Egyptienne (Egypt)
Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale (France)
Les Cahiers de Bruges (Belgium)
Cahiers du Sud (France)
California Historical Society Quarterly (USA)
The Canadian Historical Review (Canada)
Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science (Canada)
The Caribbean Historical Review (British West Indies)
Caribbean Quarterly (British West Indies)
The Catholic Educational Review (USA)
The Catholic Historical Review (USA)
Caucasian Review (West Germany)
Ceja Zimes (Great Britain)
Celtiberia (Spain)
Česká Literatura (Czechoslovakia)
Československý Časopis Historický (Czechoslovakia)
Chimborazo (Ecuador)
Chin-tai shih Tzu-liao (China)
Christian Century (USA)
Christianity and Crisis (USA)
Chung-kuo-k'o-hsueh-yuan Li-shih-yen-chiu-shuo Ti-san-
shuo Chi-kan (China)
[Chung-yang Yen-chiu Yuan] Li-shih Yu-yan Yen-chiu So Chi-
k'an (Taiwan)
Church History (USA)
The Churchman (USA)
Ciencias Sociales (USA)
La Ciudad de Dios (Spain)
Civil War History (USA)
Civilisations (Belgium)
La Civiltà Cattolica (Italy)
Civitas (Italy)
Clair-Lieu (Belgium)
Clavileño (Spain)
Clio (Dominican Republic)
Commentary (USA)
The Commonwealth (USA)
La Comunità Internazionale (Italy)
Confluence (USA)
The Contemporary Review (Great Britain)
Convivium (Italy)
Corvina (Italy)
Cuadernos Africanos y Orientales (Spain)
Cuadernos Americanos (Mexico)
Cuadernos de Estudios Africanos (Spain)
Cuadernos de Estudios Gallegos (Spain)
Cuadernos de Estudios Manchegos (Spain)
Cuadernos de Historia de España (Argentina)
Cuadernos de Historia Diplomática (Spain)
Cuadernos de Historia y Arqueología (Ecuador)
Cuadernos de Información Económica y Sociológica (Spain)

Cuadernos de Política Internacional (Spain)
 Cuadernos de Política Social (Spain)
 Cuadernos del Congreso por la Libertad de la Cultura (France)
 Cuadernos Hispanoamericanos (Spain)
 Cultura. Revista de la Dirección de Cultura, Arqueología e Historia (Peru)
 Cultura Universitaria (Venezuela)
 Current Caribbean Bibliography (British West Indies)
 Current History (USA)
 Current Notes on International Affairs (Australia)
 Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne (Poland)

D

Danske Magazin (Denmark)
 De Economía (Spain)
 Deutsche Rundschau (West Germany)
 Deutsche Universitätszeitung (West Germany)
 Diogenes (USA)
 Diplomazia (Italy)
 Documents. Revue Mensuelle des Questions Allemandes (France)
 Dodekanisiakón Archeón (Greece)
 Dokumentation der Zeit (East Germany)
 Dokumenti o Jugoslaviji (France)
 The Durham University Journal (Great Britain)

E

Eastern World (Great Britain)
 ECA. Estudios Centro Americanos (Salvador)
 Economia e Storia (Italy)
 Economic Geography (USA)
 The Economic History Review (Great Britain)
 Economica (Great Britain)
 Ecrits de Paris (France)
 Ecumenical Review (Switzerland)
 Ekklesiá (Greece)
 Ekonomisk Tidskrift (Sweden)
 Ekonomista (Poland)
 Elliniká (Greece)
 Encounter (Great Britain)
 Encounter (USA)
 The English Historical Review (Great Britain)
 Epetiríss Etaírefas Byzantinón Spoudón (Greece)
 Escuela de Farmacia (Guatemala)
 España Misionera (Spain)
 Esprit (France)
 Estudio (Colombia)
 Estudios (Argentina)
 Estudios (Chile)
 Estudios Abulenses (Spain)
 Estudios Americanos (Spain)
 Estudios de Historia (Spain)
 Estudios Eclesiásticos (Spain)
 Estudios Geográficos (Spain)
 Estudios Históricos (Mexico)
 Estudios Históricos y Documentos de los Archivos de Proto-
 colos (Spain)
 Etudes (France)
 Europa Archiv (West Germany)
 Explorations in Entrepreneurial History (USA)
 External Affairs (Canada)

F

Far Eastern Review (USA)
 Far Eastern Survey (USA)
 Figuras y Episodios de la Historia de Mexico (Mexico)
 Finis Terrae (Chile)
 The Florida Historical Quarterly (USA)
 Foreign Affairs (USA)
 Forschungen und Fortschritte (East Germany)
 Forum (Austria)
 France - Europe (France)
 Frankfurter Hefte (West Germany)
 Freedom and Union (USA)
 Freie Gesellschaft (West Germany)
 Die Friedens-Warte (Switzerland)
 Funken (West Germany)
 Die Furche (Austria)

G
 Gegenwart (West Germany)
 Geist und Tat (West Germany)
 Genealogía (Argentina)
 The Geographical Journal (Great Britain)
 Georgia Historical Quarterly (USA)
 Germinabit, Circular de la Unió Escolanía de Montserrat (Spain)
 Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht (West Germany)
 De Gids (Netherlands)
 Glas Srpske Akademije Nauka. Odeljenje Društvenih Nauka (Yugoslavia)
 Glasnik Srpske Akademije Nauka (Yugoslavia)
 Godishnik Na Filosofsko-Istoricheski Fakultet (Bulgaria)
 Godišnjak Istoriskog Društva Bosne i Hercegovine (Yugoslavia)
 The Greek Orthodox Theological Review (USA)
 Guadaluce (Spain)
 The Guildhall Miscellany (Great Britain)

H

Hacaritama (Colombia)
 Hamizrah Hehadash (Israel)
 Harper's (USA)
 Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies (USA)
 Hebrew Union College Annual (USA)
 L'Hellénisme Contemporain (Greece)
 Hermathena (Ireland)
 Hispania (Argentina)
 Hispania (Spain)
 Hispania Sacra (Spain)
 Hispanic American Historical Review (USA)
 Historia (Argentina)
 Historia (Colombia)
 Historia (France)
 Historia (Japan)
 Historia (Puerto Rico)
 Historia i Nauka o Konstytucji (Poland)
 Historia Judaica (USA)
 Historia Mexicana (Mexico)
 Historialinen Aikakauskirja (Finland)
 Historialinen Arkisto (Finland)
 The Historian (USA)
 Historia (Italy)
 The Historical Journal (Great Britain)
 Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church (USA)
 Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand (Australia)
 Historický Časopis (Czechoslovakia)
 Historijski Zbornik (Yugoslavia)
 Historische Zeitschrift (West Germany)
 Historisches Jahrbuch (West Germany)
 Historisk Tidskrift (Sweden)
 Historisk Tidskrift för Finland (Finland)
 Historisk Tidsskrift (Denmark)
 Historisk Tidsskrift (Norway)
 Historiske Meddelelser om København (Denmark)
 History (Great Britain)
 History, Economics and Sociology (India)
 History of Education Journal (USA)
 History Today (Great Britain)
 Hitotsubashi Ronsō (Japan)
 Hochland (West Germany)
 Högaku Kenkyū (Japan)
 Högaku Ronsō (Japan)
 Högaku Zasshi (Japan)
 Hojas de Cultura Popular Colombiana (Colombia)
 Hösei Daigaku Bungaku-bu Kiyō (Japan)
 Hösei-shi Kenkyū (Japan)
 Hsim-hua Yueh-pao (China)
 Hsueh-hsi (China)
 The Huntington Library Quarterly (USA)

I

Idealidad (Spain)
 Imago Mundi. Revista de Historia de la Cultura (Argentina)
 Imprensa Médica (Spain)
 India Quarterly (India)
 Indo-Asian Culture (India)
 Indonesia (Republic of Indonesia)
 Indonesië (Netherlands)
 L'Information Historique (France)

Les Review (Great Britain)

Iber-American Economic Affairs (USA)

Iernasjonal Politikk (Norway)

International Affairs (Great Britain)

International Journal (Canada)

International Organization (USA)

International Review of Social History (Netherlands)

International Social Science Bulletin (France)

Internationale Spectator (Netherlands)

ernationale Jahrbuch der Politik (West Germany)

ish Ecclesiastical Record (Eire)

ish Geography (Eire)

ish Historical Studies (Eire)

ish Sword (Eire)

is (USA)

ir Islam (West Germany)

am Tektikler Enstitüsü Dergisi (Turkey)

oricheski Pregled (Bulgaria)

oricheskie Zapiski (USSR)

oriski Casopis (Yugoslavia)

oriski Glasnik (Yugoslavia)

oriski Zapisi (Yugoslavia)

lilian Affairs (Italy)

has (India)

nerarium (Portugal)

at Shigaku Kenkyu (Japan)

J

hrbuch des Historischen Vereins für das Fürstentum Liechtenstein (Liechtenstein)

hrbuch des Oberösterreichischen Musealvereines (Austria)

hrbuch des Vereins für Geschichte der Stadt Wien (Austria)

hrbücher für die Geschichte Osteuropas (West Germany)

hrbuch für die Geschichte Mittel- und Ostdeutschlands (West Germany)

hrbuch für Internationales Recht (West Germany)

ewish Observer and Middle East Review (Great Britain)

ewish Quarterly Review (USA)

ewish Social Studies (USA)

mbun Gakuhō (Kyoto)

mbun Gakuhō (Tokyo)

urnal and Proceedings. Royal Australian Historical Society (Australia)

he Journal of Asian Studies (USA)

urnal of Central European Affairs (USA)

urnal of Ecclesiastical History (Great Britain)

he Journal of Economic History (USA)

urnal of Indian History (India)

urnal of International Affairs (USA)

he Journal of Modern History (USA)

he Journal of Negro History (USA)

urnal of Oriental Studies (HongKong)

he Journal of Philosophy (USA)

he Journal of Political Economy (USA)

he Journal of Politics (USA)

urnal of Religion (USA)

he Journal of Southern History (USA)

he Journal of Transport History (Great Britain)

urnal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society (Eire)

urnal of the County Kildare Archaeological Society (Eire)

urnal of the County Louth Archaeological Society (Eire)

he Journal of the History of Ideas (USA)

urnal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences (USA)

urnal of the Presbyterian Historical Society (USA)

urnal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland (Great Britain)

urnal of the Royal Central Asian Society (Great Britain)

urnal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland (Eire)

urnal [of the] Royal United Service Institution (Great Britain)

he Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research (Great Britain)

he Journal of the Society of Archivists (Great Britain)

urnal of the United Service Institution of India (India)

urnal of the University of Bombay (India)

Journalism Quarterly (USA)

K

Kanazawa Daigaku Hōbun Ronshu Gakubu Tetsugaku Shigakuhon (Japan)

Karolinska Förbundets Årsbok (Sweden)

Keizai Ronshū (Japan)

Kokka Gakkai Zasshi (Japan)

Kokusai-hō Gaitō Zasshi (Japan)

Kommunist (USSR)

Komunist (Yugoslavia)

Korean Survey (Great Britain)

Kritiká Chroniká (Greece)

Kultura (France)

Kultura i Społeczeństwo (Poland)

Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materiałnej (Poland)

Kwartalnik Historyczny (Poland)

Kwartalnik Instytutu Polsko-Radzieckiego (Poland)

Kyklos (Switzerland)

Kypriaká Spoudaí (Greece)

L

Landfall (New Zealand)

Laographia (Greece)

Látóhatár (West Germany)

Latvijas Brīvībai (USA)

Latvju Žurnāls (USA)

Lesviáká. Delfton tis Etaireias Lesviákón Meleton (Greece)

Lietuvos TSR Mokslo Akademijos Darbai (Lithuania)

Lincoln Herald (USA)

Li-shih Chiao-hsueh (China)

Li-shih Yen-chiu (China)

Lituanus (USA)

The Louisiana Historical Quarterly (USA)

M

Main Currents in Modern Thought (USA)

Makedoniká (Greece)

Manuscripta (USA)

Marine Rundschau (West Germany)

The Mariner's Mirror (Great Britain)

Matsuyama Shōgyō Daigaku Ronshū (Japan)

Mededelingen der Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen (Netherlands)

Medjunarodna Politika (Yugoslavia)

Medjunarodni Problemi (Yugoslavia)

Memoria de la Academia de Geografía e Historia de Costa Rica (Costa Rica)

Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía (Mexico)

Memorias de la Academia Mexicana de la Historia (Mexico)

Mennonite Quarterly Review (USA)

Mercure de France (France)

Mercurio Peruano (Peru)

Merkur (West Germany)

Mid-America (USA)

The Middle East Journal (USA)

Middle Eastern Affairs (USA)

Mikrasiatiká Chroniká (Greece)

Military Affairs (USA)

Mind (Great Britain)

Miroir de l'Histoire (France)

Miscelánea. Comillas (Spain)

Misiones Franciscanas (Spain)

Misionalía Hispánica (Spain)

The Mississippi Valley Historical Review (USA)

Mita Gakkai Zasshi (Japan)

Mitteilungen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung (Austria)

Mitteilungen des Oberösterreichischen Landesarchivs (Austria)

Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs (Austria)

Der Monat (West Germany)

Il Mondo (Italy)

Moneda y Crédito (Spain)

Montana (USA)

The Month (Great Britain)

Monumenta Nipponica (Japan)

Il Movimento di Liberazione in Italia (Italy)

Movimento Operaio (Italy)

Murgatana (Spain)

El Museo Canario (Spain)

Museo Histórico (Ecuador)
 Museum (Netherlands)
 Myśl Filozoficzna (Poland)

N

Nachrichten der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Göttingen.
 Philologisch-Historische Klasse (West Germany)
 Nachrichten der Gesellschaft für Natur- und Völkerkunde Ostasiens (West Germany)
 Nagoya Daigaku Bungaku-bu Kenkyū Ronshū (Japan)
 Nasa Stvarnost (Yugoslavia)
 The Nation (USA)
 La Nation Roumaine (France)
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